THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

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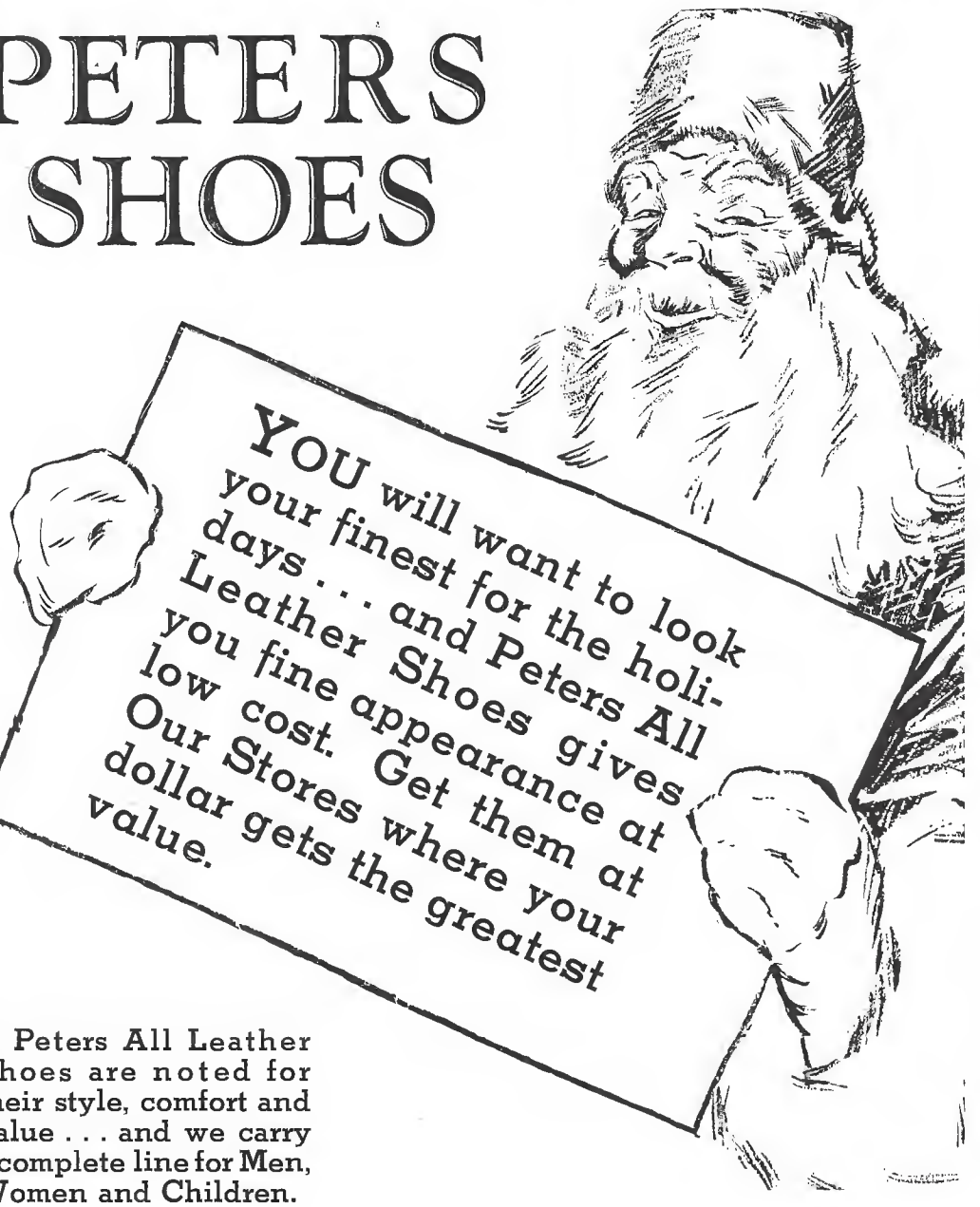
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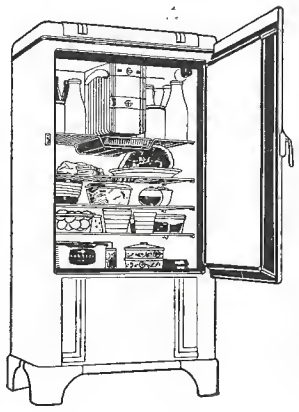

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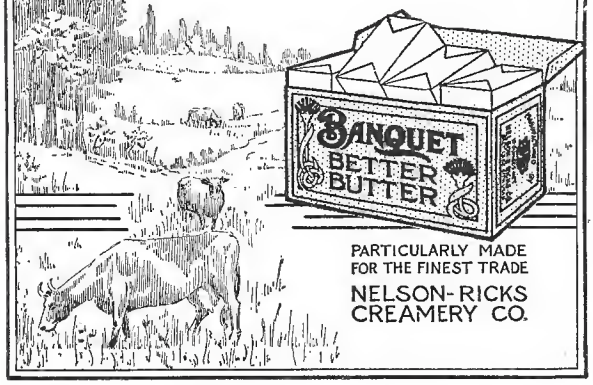

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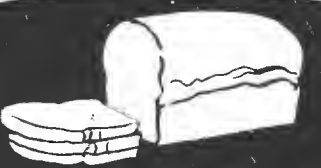

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 13 | DECEMBER, 1936 | NUMBER 12

Hawaii

By R. A. KIRKPATRICK

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is Special Representative of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, spent several weeks in Hawaii this summer. Following is the article written by Mr. Kirkpatrick for the Employes' Magazine describing his visit to these interesting islands of the Pacific. We are sure our readers will enjoy it.

YEARS ago, while talking to the chieftain of the Chilkoot Indians, which tribe lives along the seashore drawing its food and sustenance from the waters of the sea, the old Indian, quite a philosopher in his Indian way, remarked that he thought it very wonderful that God had placed Man's food in the waters of the sea so that Man, of necessity, must come to the waters to obtain his food and thereby become better acquainted "with the kind old Mother sea."

Ever since aboriginal man first came to the edge of the sea seeking his food, Man has looked across the top of the incoming waves and has wondered what lay on the distant shores. Probably no one has ever been born who has not had at some time or other, deep in his heart, the desire to travel to distant lands, to make a voyage on a great boat, a palace of a boat, that will carry him away from this land which we have all been trodding upon during our lifetime—that will take him away from the cities and other crowded places—take him away from the worry and cares and work of his ordinary humdrum life.

And so, in the course of one's lifetime, he obtains transportation for such a trip. If I were to spend the rest of my life wishing the readers of this magazine pleasant things, I could wish them nothing better than that their transportation would provide for a trip to Hawaii.

Hawaii—Polynesia—islands reminiscent of a lost Eden in the childhood of time; golden brown men and women with misty memories of mighty gods; the mystery of the Pacific; the riddle of dark origins in the branchings of the human race.

The visitor to Hawaii will travel familiar yet strange trails, familiar to those thousands who have already visited there, and strange to those who have held their travels to mainland America. There are few individuals in America, perhaps, who have not heard the name of Hawaii, for there are few places in all the American nation that have been the recipient of such vast quantities of publicity as has Hawaii. But there are surprisingly few who really know what it is that has made of Hawaii the year 'round vacation land that it now is.

Lying within the tropics it is on the reeeiving end of constant springtime warmth. It does not have the blasts of heat that familiarly are associated with the word "tropic." Hawaii is peculiarly well situated in relation of ocean currents and trade winds so that the thermometer is held to a pleasant summer warmth. It comes, indeed, about as close to being the paradise of the world as it is possible to find.

Before we actually board ship for the journey down, perhaps it will be interesting to sketch briefly the historical background of Hawaii, for in that lies much to account for its charm.

Where did the Hawaiians come from? Who are they? What restless urge of flight or curiosity or conquest drove them forth in frail canoes upon the vast Pacific? What following of mystic stars led them to these islands in the midst of that wide water? How did the early Polynesians themselves explain their origin and wanderings?

Some of these questions may never be answered. None of them, perhaps, can be answered conclusively. The legends are dim with the mists of age, obscure with hidden meanings; no two scholars agree definitely upon the significance of what they tell. But the mystery remains, fascinating and intense, and the scholars and scientists puzzle over the fragments of an unwritten but mighty literature and study legends for the elusive key.

Scientists generally agree that the Polynesian race, of which the Hawaiian is a part, had its origin

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in southeastern Asia many thousands of years ago. The theory has been advanced that the people were forced gradually to the coasts and that finally the pressure of stronger tribes from the interior compelled them to migrate to the Pacific islands in search of new homes.

But what actually happened in those ancient days, what caused the haphazard distribution of the Polynesians over the broad stretches of the Pacific, probably will never be known to any degree of authenticity. Only the legends and meles, or chants, similar to the sagas of the Norsemen, remain to provide scientists and students with the vague outlines of what may have occurred before the known history of Polynesia came to be recorded.

The islands have been an inhabited country since, so ethnologists tell us, about the fifth century. It was then that the first Hawaiians arrived from islands to the south. They had come over the long and trackless miles in huge double outrigger canoes, carrying provisions and plant seeds with them. In Hawaii they found a most habitable land, and there established their homes.

It was to this land that Captain James Cook of the British Royal Navy came on his voyage of discoveries in the late 1700s. He made two landings there, one on the Island of Kauai and the other at Kealakekua, on the Big Island of Hawaii, where he met his death in 1779. A monument to him still stands at that spot. Thirty-one years later, commerce had developed with the then known Sandwich Islands to such an extent that missionaries from New England had been sent out and were establishing their churches throughout the group.

Another fifteen years had seen the introduction of commercial sugar—just 100 years ago—and 63 years later, after a prolonged discussion and an eventual revolution, Hawaii had applied for and been granted union with the United States as an integral part of this nation. It became officially known as the Territory of Hawaii, a group of verdant isles stretched northwest to southeast, that is now applying for statehood in the nation.

Shall we visit Hawaii?

A little better than 2100 miles from San Francisco and about 2300 miles from Los Angeles, ships sail from both ports for Honolulu at intervals of a week or less. On the morning of the fifth day at sea, after slipping through constantly bluer waters, a light blinking far in the distance heralds Hawaii. It is the light of Makapuu, that fades with the coming of the sun to reveal the slopes of Oahu Island lifting above the sea.

Rounding the rugged guardian peak of Diamond Head, the vessel steams through the calm waters off Waikiki, beyond which the colored roofs of Honolulu homes may be seen peeping through the palms, and comes to dockside in Honolulu Harbor, under the shadow of Aloha Tower.

There is no arrival in all the world that can be more beautiful than that of Honolulu. Beyond the city lift the always green slopes of the Koolau, capped with drifting clouds of unbelievable whiteness. The air is filled with the strains of music from the Royal Hawaiian Band, an organization that has carried down since the days of royalty, and the perfume of flowers from the countless leis held by watchers waiting the arrival of friends.

Ashore in Honolulu, one steps into a city as modern in conveniences as can be found in America, but one unlike any other within the nation. It is a city that holds the sharp contrasts of today's commercialism against the romance of past legends. It is a place with all the beauties of the far South Seas, in which are set the columned facades of the stock exchange, banks, business houses and great hotels.

Sleek motor cars are waiting on the thoroughfare. We step aboard and whisk out toward Waikiki. On this run one gains his first glimpse of those things that have built Island romance. In the heart of the city stands the former Royal Palace, now the office of the Governor of the Territory and other officials. Opposite that is a bronze monument of a native warrior—Kamehameha the First—who built his kingdom by welding scattered chieftainships. Nearby also is the coral church where kings and queens learned of Christianity, and beside it the fragile wooden building where the first missionaries had their home.

But Waikiki is usually the first goal of the visitor.

Three miles from the center of the city, the wide boulevard gives access to the coral pink palace of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, standing within the historic palm grove that once was the playground of royalty. It might almost be said to *be* Waikiki, for it is here that the great of the world gather for their hours on the coral sands. Those sands, on the seaward side, sweep to the very parapet of the patio, and from this point the visitor may look out to the cresting surf where bronze sea riders stand upon their boards and ride the waves ashore.

Waikiki is actually the starting place for the visitors to Hawaii. After hours in the warm ocean waters—whose temperature averages 80 degrees the year around—and other hours on the sands acquiring the tan for which Hawaii is famous, the rest of Honolulu beckons. And there is no end to its call.

Nearby, and one of the striking items of interest, is the Honolulu Aquarium, in whose tanks swim fish so brilliantly colored the question is frequently heard: "Do they paint them that way?"

Also nearby, for those who would glimpse the early day life, a group of people interested in maintaining that life have established the Lalani Hawaiian Village. Here natives carry on their lives much as their forebears did. One can eat the native foods, hear the native music, see the grass shacks of song and story, and watch the ceremonial hula dances whose grace and beauty is so far removed from the unfortunate mainland reproductions that claim the name of "hula."

There are also countless rides throughout the rest of the city, rides that take one to residential areas in high Manoa, where my son recently built his home and where the rainbows play almost ceaselessly, or to the schools and university that have educated mainland as well as Hawaiian children, in some cases, since the days of California's '49 gold rush.

Not generally known is the fact that many California families at that time sent their children to Hawaii for education. It was easier and safer for them than to attempt the crossing of the Indian plains of the west or the arduous trip around the Horn.

Also worth while is a visit to the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, at the far end of the city, where relics of Polynesian culture are maintained for those who are interested in study of Pacific races.

Hawaii is a cluster of semi-tropic islands lying at the Crossroads of the Pacific, two thousand miles from the nearest mainland port. There are twenty islands, nine being inhabited, and four familiar to travelers from all over the world.

These are Oahu, upon which the capital city of Honolulu is situated; Hawaii, called the "Big Island," noted for its volcanic wonders; Maui, justly termed the "Valley Isle;" and Kauai, famous for its exquisite beauty that merits the appellation "Garden Isle."

Each island is very different from the others, with an appeal uniquely its own. But it is often impossible, because of time considerations, for the visitor to cover all the ground; therefore, it is convenient to arrive with a definite knowledge of Hawaii so that exploration may be fitted to circumstance.

Island of Oahu. The name means, in the language of Hawaii, the "gathering place," and it is from this beautiful, almost round island that all adventure radiates. Chief interest attaches to the port of Honolulu, capital of the Territory, a surprising city that successfully blends the rhythms of the old South Seas and the new modern day.

In keeping with its native name, the island of Oahu is not only the gathering place of visitors, but the center of Island life as well. Combining as it does so many aspects of Hawaii's pageantry, Oahu provides an appropriate hub for further exploration, a comprehensive cross-section of the varied interests, scenic and otherwise, offered by the entire group.

Life pivots around the gay, cosmopolitan capital, Honolulu, one of the world's truly romantic ports, yet the circuit of this comparatively small isle reveals a distinctive charm, and a surprising abundance of contrast. Vying for the beholder's favor are superb beaches (Waikiki is perhaps the best known in the world); exquisite views (especially from historic Nuuanu Pali); the Mormon Temple and Samoan settlement at Laie; and the vast sweep of industry, exemplified in acres of ordered pineapples and waving sugar cane. Particular interest attaches to the submarine gardens at Kaneohe, seen through glass-bottom boats, and to the many historical and cultural landmarks in and around Honolulu.

Oahu is also the keystone of America's western defense, the home of her largest Army post, Schofield Barracks, and the important Naval base at Pearl Harbor. The splendid University of Hawaii, educational seat of the Pacific area, is of interest both to the student and the casual visitor.

Let us secure a car and make a circle tour of Oahu, the island on which the city of Honolulu stands.

Our ride, which will carry us some 82 miles and require a full day, traverses up Nuuanu Valley below the "waterfall that flows uphill"—a peculiarity resulting from constant winds that whip the falling water back upon the hills—to the Pali's summit. This point, historically important because it was here that Kamehameha drove the Oahuan army to defeat and thus established his empire, gives the first view of windward Oahu. Below one's feet spreads a panorama of spectacular beauty. A thousand feet down, checkered fields lead out to the palm-lined shore, beyond which the ocean waters cast opalescent tones over the inner shallows. To the left a precipitous cliff, swathed in ferns, leads to the far distance where sea meets sky; to the right the road winds in swift turns to the lower levels.

We take that road. In the lowlands we pass broad-leaved banana plants and bright-green shimmering rice fields. We come out beside the sea and skirt the coast for mile after mile to Hauula. There, in a garden where countless hibiscus bloom, we stop for lunch.

In the afternoon the ride continues, passing through miles of sugar cane and crossing bleak and barren tiny deserts to *Haleiwa*—the House of the Birds—then lifts again through cane and pineapple fields to Schofield Barracks, America's largest military post.

A few miles farther, Pearl Harbor looms in the distance, then a winding road leads to Moanalua Gardens and back to Honolulu in time for a view of the sunset from the hotel's patio.

Numerous shorter drives also lie about the city. There is the road up Mount Tantalus, where one may look down upon the city spread out far below; there is the new highway to Koko Head, passing by the Blow Hole—where ocean water geysers upward through rock formations—and on to Makapuu, traversing the remnants of an ancient highway whose age no one knows.

Or there is the ride to Waianae, seldom seen, beyond the farthest rim of mountains, or the shorter drives to strange temples transplanted from the Orient for those who would follow the ancient faiths.

But one has not really seen Hawaii if he stays only in Honolulu or on the Island of Oahu. De-

spite the charm and beauty of Oahu, the real Hawaii lies—so many think—on the other islands of the group.

There are, as has been stated previously, but four main islands in Hawaii. From Honolulu they are reached by inter-island steamer, or by daily airplane service. By the latter it is only a matter of minutes to the nearest Oahu neighbor, two hours and a half to the farthest .

Kauai, an hour's air flight to the northwest, is perhaps the least known of the group. Oldest geologically, its contours are less rugged than those of its sister islands. Its face has been worn into deep canyons whose colorful beauty rivals, in places, that of the Grand Canyon of Colorado.

Kauai was the first of the Hawaiian islands to rise above the sea, the first to be discovered by Captain Cook, and the first to mill the white gold of sugar. Her mountains have been worn down to gradual and rounded contours sluiced by deep canyons winding to the sea; a green and smiling land, where fertile soil and abundant rains encourage an amazing profusion of floral growth that has earned her the title "Garden Isle."

Excellent highways lead in two directions from the attraetive hotel at Lihue, affording a full day's experience among the distinctive features of this island. Being the oldest geologically, Nature has played some peculiar tricks, providing a succession of unique and enjoyable surprises. Southward, Lawai Beach, a broad curve of surf-plumed sand, sparkles beneath the tall palms of a landscaped garden. At Koloa, nearby, seas rushing into submarine passages, spout skyward through a hole-in-the-rock—this is the famous sea-geyser, the Spouting Horn. Westward, the road meets Kukuiolono Park, where strutting peacocks spread jeweled tails in a formal Japanese garden of unusual exotic splendor.

Beyond are the canyons, most spectacular being Waimea, often described as the Grand Canyon in miniature. This gorge, 3,000 feet in depth, is sculptured in bands of delicately tinted rock, ever-changing colors in the variable atmosphere, often rainbowed by sunlight filtering through the mist. From Waimea, the road leads through some of the richest cane fields in the United States.

From Lihue in the opposite direction, the road curves through sugar and ranch lands to the broad valleys and curiously patterned rice fields of the Hanalei section. Past the quaint native fishing village of Kalihiwai, the way leads to the Dry Cave of Haena where, according to legend, old-time Hawaiian kings held court. Four miles further is the Wet Cave, its underground pool weirdly illumined by refracted light.

These are only highlights; Kauai is a rich field of exploration. There is the Sliding Bathtub, a natural chute-the-chutes; the Sleeping Giant; the Hole-in-the-Mountain through which a legendary chief hurled his spear; lovely Hanapepe Valley and Olokele Canyon, and the superb view from Napali cliffs. Easily and comfortably traversed, the beautiful roads of Kauai utter an undeniable challenge to the visitor in Hawaii.

Maui lies southeast of Oahu. Lying in the shape of a huge figure "eight," it is commonly known as the Garden Island of the group, and is best known for its *Iao* Valley and Haleakala.

Iao, on the smaller end of the "eight," is a spectacular chasm with cliffs so steep no man could ever climb them unaided. It is a place where great battles once were fought, and whose stream, it is said, at one time ran red from the conflict and gave to the city of Wailuku its name—the waters of the dead. But overshadowing all this, literally through its very mass, is Haleakala.

This tremendous mountain, which ranks as the largest dormant volcano in the world, slopes upward from the sea on three sides, and a low peninsula on the fourth, to an elevation of 10,000 feet. Formerly almost inaccessible except to the hardy mountaineer, a motor road now runs to the pit's rim, where one may alight and look out across a chasm so vast that all Manhattan could be dropped within the abyss with room to spare. Its depth is so great that 1000-foot cinder cones seem dwarfed. Its rim circles 27 miles out and back again.

Dominant certainly is Haleakala, the House of the Sun, the largest inactive volcanic crater ever to be measured by man, in whose depths a huge city could be lost. This Gargantuan cavity is 10,000 feet above the sea, and is reached by a new million-dollar highway, climbing quickly through the clouds to a view that embraces the principal islands in the Hawaiian archipelago. Within the "Sun House" may be found the rare silver-sword plant.

Contrasting with the stark majesty of Haleakala is the "Yosemite of the Pacific," jungled Iao Valley, centered by towering Iao Needle, a precipitous green-sheathed spire. Nearby are the two principal towns, Wailuku and Lahaina, the latter an old whaling port that served as the first capital of Hawaii.

Maui is noted for a succession of exquisite motor drives that pass through indescribably varied scenery: waterfalls, bamboo forests, lava flows, deep valleys and steep cliffs, placid beaches, and tropic jungles astonishing the beholder with strange growths like the ape-ape plant, whose leaves are a yard across! Because of its resemblance to the famous continental roadway, a section of the highway connecting Lahaina and the Wailuku is known as the Amalfi Drive; from a certain spot along its coastal swing, there is a view of the small islets to the south and west, Lanai, Kahoolawe, and the legend-wreathed rock-in-the-ocean known as Molokini.

The island is named after the demi-god Maui of Hawaiian mythology, whose exploits not only took him to many points throughout Hawaii, but to the islands of all Polynesia. Ancient and thrilling tales of Hawaiian warfare and worship permeate every

nook and cranny of the isle. Even the mountain peaks have their beautifully romantic legends. Maui is wrapped in ancient lore which the visitor should hear from native lips.

Largest of the entire group, which derives from it its name, its chief city of Hilo is the gateway port.

Hilo. with its population of 19,000, is a charming little city in itself. One finds there, a friendly people, their homes tucked away in gardens within sight of the great snow-capped—in winter time—peak of Mauna Loa, from which sometimes flares the glow of terrestrial fires. We shall tour Hilo and then head for those fires.

Outstanding, perhaps, among Hilo's attractions is the Naha Stone. History says that this huge block of lava rock played an important part in the establishment of the Hawaiian monarchy, for earlier legend had prophesied that sometime a warrior would come whose strength was so great he could lift it. Kamehameha, as a youth, proved to be that warrior. and through his physical victory drew chieftains to him whose aid eventually gave him absolute control.

Another spot is Rainbow Falls, just behind the city, where a morning's sun crests the falling water with an arch of color. Above that lie the Boiling Pots, geologically a strange formation, and of legendary interest as the locale of a struggle between the demi-god Maui and a fearful dragon. Within Hilo Bay is Coconut Island, said by ancient story to be the only remnant of the Island of Maui left near Hawaii when warriors tried to drag the islands together. Someone, contrary to order, looked back, and the remainder of Maui slipped back into place where it stands today.

But it is the Volcano of Kilauea that is Hawaii's chief attraction. This crater, located in a unit of the American National Park chain, is said to be the largest of the world's active volcanoes. Thirty miles from Hilo, the highway takes one there within the hour. passing en route through an entrancing bit of jungle land, traversing miles of sugar fields, and plunging into dense tropic jungles at the higher elevations where the highway is banked at times with wild ginger blossoms.

The approach to Kilauea is a spectacular one. Breaking from the forest land, one comes upon an almost barren strip of lava overlooking the greater outer pit. Miles across, it is near the farther side that Halemaumau, the pit of fire, lies. For the ambitious, a trail leads down and across the ancient lava beds; but for most there is a motor road, maintained by the park authorities, that skirts five miles through giant tree ferns, some 30 feet in height, and comes out on the lower level. Crossing here, where "close-ups" may be had of older lava flows and still steaming sulphur banks, it leads to almost pit side. A brief walk from the parking place brings the observer to the very rim of the smoking cauldron, lets him stand at the end of a 1000-foot drop into a chasm that frequently is filled with flaming lava, or look across the half mile to the farther rim.

There is one interesting thing about Kilauea, especially to those who are unfamiliar with volcanoes. There is no need to approach with any sense of fear. Even when fire is present, the watcher may stand with flames immediately before him, and feel no emotion save that of awe at nature's most magnificent spectacle. Kilauea is a "safety valve" for Hawaii. Its size is so huge that explosive eruptions are almost unknown. Only one has occurred in historic times. And that one, viewed from three miles distance, drew untold thousands to the scene that may never be repeated.

Kilauea is worth seeing. At any time, whether fire be present or not, its impressiveness is beyond description.

In dormant periods, its crater steams slowly twisting tendrils of vaporous fumes mounting into the sky. Its retaining cliffs stand bleakly, fire torn and colored with past heat. Its rim is swept by chill, winds swooping from the higher slopes of Mauna Loa to replace the warmer crater air.

In active hours, Kilauea is the greatest sight the earth can offer. From as far as Hilo, its plume of smoke—flame-red at night—lifts into the sky and swirls off, born on the wind. Nearby, the air reverberates with the thunder of constant cannonading, as rock bombs, hurled upward by flaming fountains, burst in the cooler air. Within the pit. those fountains spew their molten masses a hundred. five hundred feet toward the projecting rim. The crater base is a surging mass of lava with sluggish rivers of flame moving from fountain to crater wall. there to crash in fiery breakers against the heated rocks.

But most spectacular of all is nightfall . . .

Contours then are lost. The flames burst forth in brilliant splendor. The fountains fill the pit with pyrotechnic traceries. And, if one is fortunate. the glimpse of a crescent moon sailing cool over the snowy cap of Mauna Loa seems in startling and unbelievable contrast with the sight immediately before one.

Yes, one should not miss Kilauea. Even though fire be absent, and the view of the dormant pit should pall after an hour, there are countless other sights about the volcano area that one will want to see.

Kilauea is a place of strange formations. There are lava tubes, where the visitor may walk today, that once held roaring torrents of lava seeking access to the sea. There are steaming cracks with blasts of heat reminding one of the fires still beneath. There are molds of long dead trees. showing where liquid rock, in times past, swirled over the earth and crusted against the dying forests, icicles, hurled in molten form to drop and cling as they fell. And there is a golf tee, where even the dub can make a hole in one. It stands at the brink of Halemaumau, and if one can hit the ball at all. he

has as his cup, five feet off, the half-mile wide crater—Hole in One!

A few years ago Kilauea usually marked the end of the trip for those who visited the Big Island. Roads beyond, in those days, were not too good, and accommodations in more remote spots were not all that they might be. Today, however, no trip to Hawaii is quite complete without the journey on toward Kona.

This highway, continuing beyond Kilauea, runs for some 90 miles to Kailua. It passes ancient and modern lava flows. It traverses that most recent cascade of rock—Hoopuloa—that swept from a rift high on Mauna Loa to the sea no later than 1926. It brings one out in the Kona section of Hawaii, where coffee and big fish abound.

Kona, along the western coast of the island of Hawaii, owes its distinctive reputation to the fact that here the past has resisted every inroad of the present, except that of modern comfort. Kona may be reached with equal ease by skyliner or steamer to Hilo, thence by motor through the renowned volcanic wonderland, or direct by steamer to Kailua. Whichever method is chosen, one finds upon arrival a land of gracious calm and ineffable beauty, over which lingers the mystic aura of a royal and romantic past.

Here are villages where natives live somewhat as did their ancestors before the white man came, happy and carefree, gaining a livelihood with spear and throw-net from the fruitful sea. Here are laughter, and languor and a timeless poise. Here are contentment and genuine escape.

Both visitors and Island residents return again and again to the peaceful sequestration of quaint Kona Inn, situated in Kailua in a setting of exquisite natural beauty, caressed by a climate that knows neither heat nor cold, just year-around perfection. The inn is efficiently managed and comfortable with a glorious marine view and a swimming pool fed from the surf itself.

A few minutes' walk from the inn are the crumbling ruins of an ancient fort. Immediately next to the inn is the more recent Hulihee Palace, that houses a collection of rare Hawaiian relics. Across the street stands the first Christian church built in the Islands; a trail leads through the forest to the ruined house occupied by early missionaries, and to Laniakea Cave, a place of refuge in bygone times of war.

Memories of Hawaii's royal days cluster in this neighborhood. Seaward rocks bear carvings chiseled centuries ago; stone platforms of native temples dot the shore; and an inland trail leads to the "papa holua," down which chiefs used to slide on primitive sleds over smooth grassy slopes.

Honaunau, a short drive from Kailua, concentrates most intensely the feeling of Old Hawaii, for here was the great City of Refuge where wounded warriors, or persons who had broken the tribal law, might claim protection from the priests. The walls of this refuge still stand, well preserved. Near here, too, Captain Cook, discoverer of the Islands, met his tragic death. A shaft on the shore of little Kaawaloa Bay commemorates the explorer, on the only bit of British soil in the United States; a bronze tablet beneath the water marks the spot where he fell. Near the village of Napoopoo may be seen the remains of the temple in which he lived, honored by the natives as the reincarnation of a god.

Burial caves, sacred to chiefs and kings, pit the cliff walls above the bay. Old battlegrounds cover the bones of warriors who perished long ago. On one of these Hawaiian chiefs decided the issue between the new Christianity and the ancient Polynesian religion. Farther on, jagged blocks of a lava flow that coiled over the land at the start of the last century, curve like a frozen river to the spot where Kamehameha the Great flung a lock of his hair into the molten stream to appease the volcano Goddess, Pele.

There is endless variety to Kona, with many horseback, hiking or motor expeditions to the rugged mountain country with its marvelous views, volcanic freaks, and splendid hunting . . . to great coffee plantations with their crimson berries or snowy blossoms . . . and along an incomparable coastline. Offshore, is the world's most thrilling game fishing.

The main highway winds through coffee groves high up the mountainside. To the left, approaching from Kilauea, the coast lines far beneath. The ocean water, smoothed by distance, reflects the hulls of passing ships. The sunsets blaze in colors that rival the deserts.

At Kilauea, where sportsmen gather to seek fighting fish, the hotel stands, its windows looking out upon the sea, and upward toward the mountains. From here visitors start on the trips to Kona's beauty spots.

Kealakekua Bay is perhaps the best known of all this section of the Island. It is here that Captain Cook's monument stands, and here that in 1928 Australian, American, and New Zealand warships journeyed to do honor to the great discoverer.

Elsewhere are the crumbling ruins of ancient native temples; the bronze marker that shows the site of the first Christian service in the Island; the royal summer palace of Kalakaua, and the stone steps leading into the swimming pool, worn smooth by regal feet.

There is much more that could be told of Hawaii, but Hawaii is like that. It is a place that—the more one knows of her, the more he sees ahead. The growth of its population, to a third of a million today; of its great sugar industry; of its air services that soon now will form a link in world wide communication; of a thousand and one other things—all of these could be told if time were available.

» » » Run of the Mine « « «

Old Mexico

FORTY-FIVE years ago we saw Mexico with the eyes of a youth. Coming back to it in November, 1936, we could not fail to notice the many changes that have taken place since the days of President Porforio Diaz, whose regime was one of marvelous progress. Other presidents have come and gone since Diaz, many of them riding on a wave of revolution, with death by assassination the end of their careers. Mexico is yet, in many respects, as it was when discovered by Cortez, four hundred and fifteen years ago. The soldier discoverer and conqueror found a strange people, the Aztecs, whose capital Tenochtitlan occupied the site of the present city. The mass of the Indian population were poor then as they are poor now, and we are not sure that the present government, patterned after that of some of our European neighbors who have thrown over constitutional government for dictatorships, will improve the situation to any marked extent.

One has but to observe the attitude and characteristics of the former peons, who are yet Indian, to wonder what they will be able to do with the farm, sugar and cotton lands, when taken from the present owners, to be divided up among the mass. It will take both capital and genius to build and operate mills, and then comes the major problem, that of marketing the surplus to the end that better food and clothing may be secured to the number, as well as education, and at least some luxuries.

The Mexican silver peso is worth twenty-eight cents in United States money and common labor (when employed) receives from three to four pesos (.84 to $1.12), skilled mechanics receive from eight to nine pesos, ($2.24 to $2.52) for eight hours work. No working man owns and drives an auto in Mexico, and even the cheapest movie is beyond his dreams. That they move about, walking endless miles with heavy loads on their backs, speaks volumes for the human machine that can translate a few beans and corn cakes into so many man-hours and man-miles.

Mexico enjoys a Labor-Socialist government and through taxation and appropriation of funds, a transformation is now under way. The government invites capital to come in and develop its rich silver, gold, copper and oil lands. Then it passes another law and capital shrugs its shoulders, passing by what are real opportunities, if it were possible to use same. In the meantime, the barefooted descendant of the people of Montezuma, who built a civilization with magnificent temples, towers and palaces, stumbles on his weary, poverty stricken way, his only comfort that of his religion which, for some years, was denied him, and which is yet marked with thousands of closed churches, the government denying the people more than one priest for several churches. We cannot see real liberty in a country that denies free speech and the right of its people to worship their God. More of Mexico anon.

Our Natural Fuel Oil Reserves

MANY valuable and informative papers were prepared by engineers from many countries at the Third World Power Conference held in the city of Washington in the fall of 1936.

From a paper "Conservation of Coal Reserves" by Messrs. George S. Rice, A. C. Fieldner and F. G. Tryon of the United States Bureau of Mines, much informative information was given regarding our original and remaining oil reserves of the United States, but in addition thereto was stated the reserves of petroleum natural gas and their equivalent in coal, information which is always interesting to the coal operator and the mine worker.

From the statistics covering the reserves of petroleum and natural gas, we gather that the remaining petroleum (in proven natural reservoirs, that is oil that would be removed thru the drilling process), approximates 13,360,000,000 barrels. On the basis of present consumption, this reserve would meet our national requirements for approximately fourteen years. The greater oil reserves are, however, contained in oil shales, the major portion of which rest in the Rocky Mountain region, which are estimated at ninety-two billion barrels. Our natural gas reserves are estimated at forty thousand billion cubic feet. Reserves of petroleum and natural gas in the United States and their equivalent in high-rank coals stand as follows:

Petroleum in natural reservoirs	2,275,000,000
Oil in oil shales	19,120,000,000
Natural gas	1,497,000,000

Regardless of the fact that estimates of the life of our petroleum reserves made in the past were woefully low, the fact remains that eventually both oil and gas will become scarcer, and it is not un-

reasonable to suggest that if an European war developed suddenly, the price of our South, Central and Pacific fuel oils might increase rapidly, forcing the substitution of coal for fuel oil for steam making purposes, a situation that would give tremendous impetus to the coal mining districts.

The marked increase in fuel efficiency is well illustrated by the fact that in 1902 the average consumption of fuel produced by the electric public utility power plants in the United States was equivalent to 6.4 pounds of coal per K.W.H., this figure reduced in 1935 to 1.46 pounds per K.W.H.

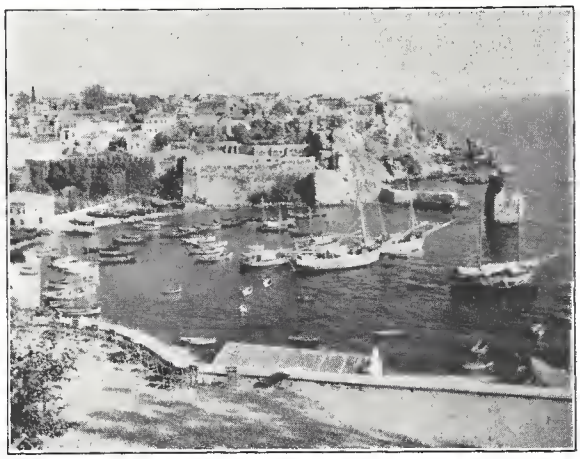
That we are living in a shifting age is well evidenced by the fact that the old bee hive coal process, which furnished fuel for our steel furnaces has, in the past few years, yielded its place to the more efficient byproduct oven. Electric power centrally produced has displaced thousands of small power plants, with a resultant substantial reduction in fuel consumed. Coal per thousand gross ton miles consumed by the railroads has also been reduced sharply. With much of our higher grade and easily mined coal now removed, higher efficiency in mining methods, with an increased percentage of extraction per acre, will engross the producers when our oil reserves are eventually reduced to low proportions. Liquid fuels will then be obtained by the hydrogenation of coal and by the distillation of oil from our western oil bearing shales.

From Far Off Turkey

SOME three years ago two young German mining engineering students, Mr. Hans Maucher and Mr. Harald Madsen rolled into Rock Springs after the close of their studies at the Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri. After a few days looking around Rock Springs, the boys headed eastward, disposing of their car, returning to Germany.

Under date of September 21, Mr. Maucher writes a most interesting letter from Ankara (Angora, Turkey). This city is located near the center of Turkey. Mr. Maucher wrote that he was engaged in the work of supervising the prospecting of a lignite coal field which the Turkish government plans to develop in the near future, the prospecting camp located at the end of the Anti-Taurus, a mountain range which extends out into the Mediterranean Sea. There are large deposits of asphalt outcroppings on the mountain sides at an elevation approximating six thousand feet above sea level.

Mr. Maucher writes that whenever his party experienced a desire for fresh meat they engaged in the interesting pastime of hunting mountain goats, a quick moving and rather elusive animal. Mr. Maucher also writes that their mail comes at intervals on the back of a tiny ass following an immense camel, the leader of the train, the camel train bringing melons and other supplies from the seacoast, returning with a cargo of compressed snow for refrigerating purposes.



Antalya on Gulf of Adalia, Mediterranean Sea off Southern Coast of Turkey.

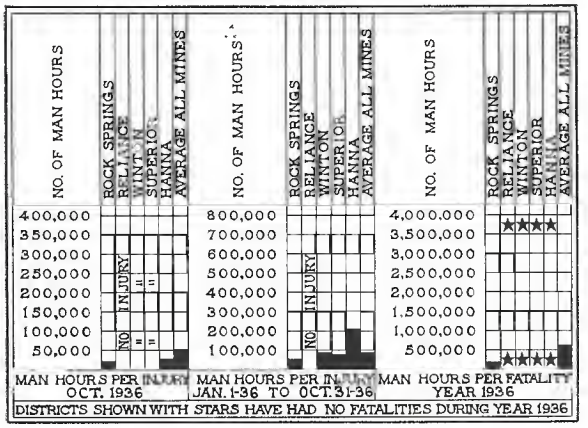
We are reproducing herewith two pictures—one of the city of Antalya on the Gulf of Adalia on the northern shores of the Mediterranean Sea. The second picture illustrates the method in which grain is threshed, which, except for the substitution of horses for small asses, is a continuation of the practice employed in biblical times. The grain is laid down in a circular path, the horses driven over same until all of the kernels are separated from the straw and chaff, thereafter the straw is thrown into the center pile, the grain swept up with

Threshing wheat in Turkey.

brooms and the chaff separated from the grain by the old biblical process of winnowing, that is, waiting for a high wind, the mixture thrown into the air a few feet permitting of the wind driving the lighter impurities away.

» » » Make It Safe « « «

October Accident Graph



THERE were far too many accidents in the mines during October, which accounted for the large number of injuries reported for the month, one fatal and six other serious injuries, consisting of fractures, sprains, lacerations and contusions, all of which caused an untold amount of suffering, loss of wages, pain and anxiety to other members of the injured's families and relatives.

Accidents can be stopped only when a workman really believes in safety. Safety, in all cases, cannot be enforced by threats. It can be developed by education, illustrations, proper training and example.

For a workman to be careless, indifferent or stupid at his work in or around the mines in this age of mechanics and speed is inviting a lot of trouble, grief and painful injuries, or even death to himself and fellow workmen. When a man is continually getting small injuries while at work, at home or at play is proof that he is either incompetent or following the wrong kind of work suited to his temperament.

Incompetence is the chief cause of so many accidents. This is often due to the lack of proper instruction given the workman and thorough understanding by him of the work to be performed rather than to ignorance, or it may be just plain inability to foresee the consequences of doing a job the wrong way.

When a man reaches a stage in life that he believes he can continually take chances and never get injured, he is in a state of mind that can be termed today a dangerous enemy of the human race. Working and living conditions are becoming more complex each year and it behooves each individual to give serious thought to his own safety if he is to enjoy life his allotted time on this earth.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

OCTOBER, 1936

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	37,107	2	18,554
Rock Springs No. 8..	46,585	3	15,528
Rock Springs Outside	21,312	0	No Injury
Total.....	105,004	5	21,001
Reliance No. 1.....	40,551	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	11,837	0	No Injury
Total.....	52,388	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	45,248	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	10,171	0	No Injury
Total.....	55,419	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	24,668	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	25,788	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	819	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	21,602	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	15,533	0	No Injury
Total.....	88,410	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	37,807	1	37,807
Hanna Outside	12,544	1	12,544
Total.....	50,351	2	25,176
All Districts, 1936...	351,572	7	50,225
All Districts, 1935...	371,488	8	46,436

JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1936

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	325,227	8	40,653
Rock Springs No. 8	380,758	10	38,076
Rock Springs Outside	186,172	0	No Injury
Total.....	892,157	18	49,564
Reliance No. 1.....	341,117	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	115,017	0	No Injury
Total.....	456,134	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	417,732	6	69,622
Winton Outside	95,368	0	No Injury
Total.....	513,100	6	85,517

(Continued on page 487)

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections

Period January 1 to October 31, 1936

Two serious injuries occurred in two sections during October that had worked the previous nine months with a clear record. Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 6 and Hanna No. 4 Mine, Section No. 9, were the two sections to lose their excellent records.

From a total of 75 mine sections, 51 are still in the No Injury column. There have been 35 compensable injuries in these 24 underground sections and one compensable injury on the surface at Hanna, a total of 36 compensable injuries for ten months' operation. This includes five fatal accidents, all happening in the Rock Springs Mines, three in No. 4 Mine and two in No. 8.

Accidents in coal mines are repetitions of accidents that have been happening in mines since mining started. "From the mistakes of others a wise man corrects his own." *Alert* today *Alive* tomorrow is a slogan that we in coal mining should heed every day.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine*	*Section*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Joe Fearn	Reliance 1,	Section 6	54,299	0	No Injury
2.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs 8,	Section 5	52,556	0	No Injury
3.	John Zupence	Rock Springs 8,	Section 2	43,820	0	No Injury
4.	Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 2	40,782	0	No Injury
5.	Joe Goyen	Superior B,	Section 5	40,250	0	No Injury
6.	Clyde Rock	Superior C,	Section 5	39,109	0	No Injury
7.	Joe Jones	Hanna 4,	Section 4	36,652	0	No Injury
8.	James Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 7	36,183	0	No Injury
9.	Roy Huber	Superior B,	Section 4	35,658	0	No Injury
10.	R. T. Wilson	Winton 1,	Section 9	35,140	0	No Injury
11.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4,	Section 3	35,070	0	No Injury
12.	Ed. While	Hanna 4,	Section 5	34,993	0	No Injury
13.	D. K. Wilson	Reliance 1,	Section 10	34,769	0	No Injury
14.	William Greek	Reliance 1,	Section 3	34,692	0	No Injury
15.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4,	Section 9	34,650	0	No Injury
16.	James Harrison	Hanna 4,	Section 8	34,188	0	No Injury
17.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton 1,	Section 2	34,118	0	No Injury
18.	Andrew Spence	Winton 1,	Section 7	34,006	0	No Injury
19.	Paul Cox	Superior E,	Section 5	33,495	0	No Injury
20.	John Cukale	Rock Springs 4,	Section 6	32,970	0	No Injury
21.	Steve Welch	Reliance 1,	Section 8	32,102	0	No Injury
22.	John Valco	Winton 1,	Section 11	31,801	0	No Injury
23.	Thomas Whalen	Superior C,	Section 2	31,416	0	No Injury
24.	W. H. Buchanan	Reliance 1,	Section 5	30,597	0	No Injury
25.	George Wales	Hanna 4,	Section 6	30,478	0	No Injury
26.	Homer Grove	Reliance 1,	Section 4	30,380	0	No Injury
27.	Richard Arkle	Superior B,	Section 2	30,289	0	No Injury
28.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton 1,	Section 10	29,834	0	No Injury
29.	Thomas Robinson	Superior E,	Section 3	29,015	0	No Injury
30.	Grover Wiseman	Superior B,	Section 1	27,587	0	No Injury
31.	Robert Stewart	Reliance 1,	Section 9	27,426	0	No Injury
32.	Enoch Sims	Reliance 1,	Section 7	26,838	0	No Injury
33.	Charles Grosso	Reliance 1,	Section 1	26,698	0	No Injury
34.	Nick Conzatti	Superior E,	Section 7	26,187	0	No Injury
35.	Ed. Overy, Sr.	Superior B,	Section 6	26,131	0	No Injury
36.	Sam Gillilan	Superior E,	Section 2	26,047	0	No Injury
37.	Evan Reese	Reliance 1,	Section 2	25,921	0	No Injury
38.	Adam Flockhart	Superior C,	Section 1	25,858	0	No Injury
39.	Henry Bays	Superior E,	Section 6	25,165	0	No Injury
40.	J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4,	Section 1	23,695	0	No Injury
41.	Joe Botero	Winton 1,	Section 12	21,532	0	No Injury
42.	Wilkie Henry	Winton 1,	Section 1	21,511	0	No Injury

43.	Raymond Dupont	Reliance	1,	Section	11	17,395	0	No Injury
44.	Alfred Leslie	Superior	B,	Section	7	15,932	0	No Injury
45.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	1,	Section	13	15,785	0	No Injury
46.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section	14	15,638	0	No Injury
47.	James Gilday	Winton	1,	Section	15	13,587	0	No Injury
48.	Discontinued	Winton	1,	Seetion	16	11,942	0	No Injury
49.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section	7	11,781	0	No Injury
50.	Harry Marriott	Rock Springs	8,	Section	8	9,156	0	No Injury
51.	Ben Caine	Superior	D,	Section	1	4,109	0	No Injury
52.	Jed Orme	Rock Springs	8,	Section	7	57,568	1	57,568
53.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section	6	51,100	1	51,100
54.	James Reese	Rock Springs	4,	Section	3	43,750	1	43,750
55.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section	2	42,630	1	42,630
56.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1,	Section	6	40,453	1	40,453
57.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section	4	39,501	1	39,501
58.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section	1	78,701	2	39,351
59.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4,	Section	7	37,303	1	37,303
60.	Austin Johnson	Superior	C,	Section	3	35,896	1	35,896
61.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4,	Section	5	35,490	1	35,490
62.	Gus Collins	Hanna	4,	Section	9	31,920	1	31,920
63.	Pete Marinoff	Winton	1,	Section	5	30,954	1	30,954
64.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C,	Section	4	30,870	1	30,870
65.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1,	Section	4	28,469	1	28,469
66.	Richard Haag	Superior	E,	Section	4	26,635	1	26,635
67.	Discontinued	Superior	E,	Section	1	25,928	1	25,928
68.	John Traeger	Rock Springs	4,	Section	1	25,739	1	25,739
69.	John Peternell	Winton	1,	Section	3	24,913	1	24,913
70.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section	4	41,055	2	20,528
71.	L. Rock	Superior	C,	Section	6	38,990	2	19,495
72.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4,	Section	8	33,194	2	16,597
73.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section	8	28,049	2	14,025
74.	James Whalen	Rock Springs	8,	Section	3	46,802	4	11,701
75.	W. H. Walsh	Superior	B,	Section	3	33,621	4	8,405

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*District*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	186,172	0	No Injury
2.	Port Ward	Superior	135,814	0	No Injury
3.	William Telck	Reliance	115,017	0	No Injury
4.	R. W. Fowkes	Winton	95,368	0	No Injury
5.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	119,048	1	119,048
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936			3,040,183	36	84,450
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935			2,639,859	53	49,809

Compensable Injuries

(Continued from page 485)

Superior "B"	209,468	4	52,367
Superior "C"	213,920	4	53,480
Superior "D"	4,109	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	192,472	2	96,236
Superior Outside	135,814	0	No Injury
Total	755,783	10	75,578
Hanna No. 4	303,961	1	303,961
Hanna Outside	119,048	1	119,048
Total	423,009	2	211,505
All Districts, 1936	3,040,183	36	84,450
All Districts, 1935	2,639,859	53	49,809

October Injuries

ANDREW TARRIS, JR., *Czecho-Slovak, age 53, prop puller, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 8.* FATAL.

Mr. Tarris and his partner were drawing or extracting props from a conveyor room. They had extracted approximately 25 props and were working down toward the breaking row. Mr. Tarris was preparing another post for extraction by picking around the bottom and chopping a small piece off around the edge of the bottom before hooking on the prop puller, when, apparently without any warning, the room caved across its entire width, and for

(Please turn to page 489)

Bulletin Boards

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO OCTOBER 31, 1936

	Underground Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine	4
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine	12
Reliance No. 1 Mine	326
Winton No. 1 Mine	87
Winton No. 3 Mine	83
Superior "B" Mine	71
Superior "C" Mine	37
Superior "E" Mine	93
Hanna No. 4 Mine	12

	Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	2,195
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	775
Reliance Tipple	611
Winton Tipple	2,395
Superior "B" and "E" Tipple	1,751
Superior "C" Tipple	2,669
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	32

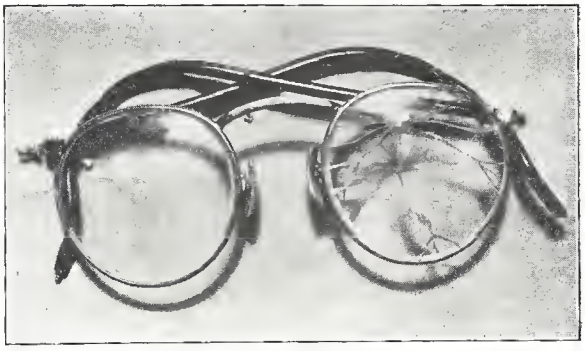
	General Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs	1,507
Reliance	1,779
Winton	1,992
Superior	2,264
Hanna	367

Goggles Do Prevent Eye Injuries

During the month of October, goggles were the means of preventing three serious eye injuries, and, no doubt, prevented the loss of one eye to each of three workmen, namely, Tony J. Begovich of Rock Springs, Luke Foster of Reliance and Herbert Morgan of Hanna.

Each of these young men were doing different kinds of work, proving conclusively that no matter what your occupation may be in or around a coal mine, you should wear goggles if you want to take care of your eyesight.

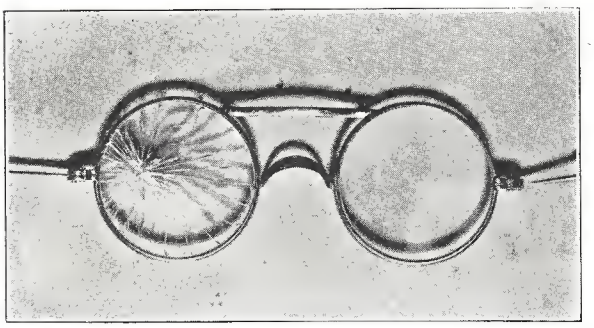
Tony Begovich, an outside laborer at Rock Springs, was helping to tear up some old railroad tracks at No. 7 Mine, now abandoned. Track bolts were in such a rusted condition that it was necessary to cut them off with a cold cutter. One of the angle iron nuts, when cut off, flew and struck



Tony's goggles. The photograph shows the result and there can be no doubt in Tony's mind but that the goggles saved his eye.

Luke Foster, electrician's helper at Reliance, was helping to cut a hole through a concrete floor when a piece of the concrete struck his goggles. His eye was also uninjured but the glass was badly broken. Luke had discarded his goggles before we were able to get a photograph of them.

Herbert Morgan, a tippleman at Hanna, was cleaning out from underneath a magnetic pulley at the end of a belt conveyor, when a fish plate in the coal was flipped by the magnetic attraction of the pulley and struck his goggle. The result is



shown in the photograph. No eye injury.

Wear your goggles and keep them in good repair. They will repay you by preventing the loss of an eye, one of your most valuable assets in life.

October Injuries

(Continued from page 487)

20 feet above where he was working, riding over one breaking row and crushing him before he could reach a place of safety.

Such accidents can happen to any experienced prop puller. Extreme care should be exercised in the extraction of props, a good breaking row posted and a pathway maintained for a fast exit. Pay particular attention to the roof and take no chances even with good roof, as was had in this particular accident.

JACK COWLISHAW, *American, age 20, faceman, Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine, Section No. 1.* Severe contusion of right ankle and fracture of one bone in right leg. Period of disability estimated three months.

Jack was working with conveyor crew that was advancing the face toward some old workings. The top commenced to work and as he was leaving the face, a piece of rock discharged a prop which struck his ankle and leg. Such accidents can be avoided only when posts are set good and tight and when proper precautions are used by workmen in guarding themselves against loose top by setting more props whenever necessary.

BLAZ BERNARD, *Austrian, age 49, machine runner and faceman, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 3.* Fracture of small leg bone just above the ankle. Period of disability estimated two months.

Blaz and his partner had finished timbering at the face by crossbarring and lagging ahead of crossbar. They had just started to load coal into the duckbill, Blaz barring the duckbill into a pile of coal, when a piece of rock fell out between the lagging and struck him on the ankle and leg. This accident was probably avoidable. Workmen will have to watch the roof more carefully if they are to keep from getting injured.

ANDREW PETERNELL, JR., *American, age 28, machine runner, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 3.* Sprained right knee. Period of disability estimated four weeks.

Andrew and partner were cutting a face of coal when it became necessary to move a safety or face post. On removing the post, a piece of rock fell from roof and struck his leg spraining the right knee. This accident was avoidable. Before moving a safety post, the roof should he

(Please turn to page 497)

Monthly Safety Awards

MINES participating in safety awards for the month of October were: Reliance, Winton, Superior "B", "C" and "E" Mines. Rock Springs Nos. 4 and 8 and Hanna No. 4 Mines were ineligible to compete for their awards due to serious accidents happening in the mines and on the surface.

We were, indeed, very unhappy not to have Hanna competing during September and Oetober, as they had worked 348 days without a compensable injury. This required a real effort on every man's part in Hanna to maintain such a record, but we hope they have not lost heart and will try again for even a better one, which is not impossible when everyone pulls together, keeps alert and on the look-out for accidents.

Mine	First Prize $15 Each	Second Prize $10 Each	Third Prize $5 Each	Unit Foreman $10 Each
Reliance	John Bastalich	Dan Bonuchi	Joe Miller, Sr.	Robert Stewart
Winton	A. Pineda	Glad. Henderson	V. L. Brugneaux	Andrew Strannigan
Superior "B"	Lawrence Zelinski	A. Dalsasso	George T. Kezele	P. J. Ward
Superior "C"	Geo. Gerogelakis	Bill Humborg	Chas. Niederaufner	Adam Flockhart
Superior "E"	J. S. Faddis	John Cieluszak	John Kolesar	Ben Caine
Total	$75	$50	$25	$50

Suit of clothes awarded B. W. Grove at Reliance.

Roek Springs Nos. 4 and 8 and Hanna No. 4 Mines were not eligible to participate.

Christmas

By REV. F. W. CLAYTON, D. D.
All Saints Episcopal Church, Omaha

CHRISTMAS, despite the many changes which it has undergone in the course of the centuries, is still the most popular festival in our modern world. As it comes around each year the obligation to keep it is strong and widespread, even among those who give small consideration to its spiritual significance and who respond to no call to worship.

Christmas is the festival of childhood. "Unto us a Child is born" is the soul of the Season. It is a festival of the home, of Motherhood, of family devotion, of kindness and generosity.

The phrase which denotes Christmas all over the world is, "Peace on earth to men of goodwill," or to put it in a better version, "Peace on earth to men of gentle will." "Freedom from anxiety," was the heathen's prayer. That, says the most enchanting of Latin poets, is the wish of all mankind; not to be bought by gold or purple, wealth or rank; depending on a man's self, not on things outside him; on a well appointed mind, schooled to moderation and contentment.

This and nothing else was the Christmas gift to humanity, as announced by the Herald Angels in the Nativity hymn. Christianity was built, not like other empires, on a throne, but on a cradle; as a child is the centre of a family, so The Child is the centre of Christianity. All minister to its comfort; all forget themselves and take a second place beside it. That is the human child in every home; so it was with the Divine Child in Bethlehem. Maternal love was there, recognizing and exhibiting its own divinity, the sacred mother instinct in which philosophy sees today the source of all morality. Monarchy, oppressed with wealth and greatness, came to it, laying down both in worship. Shepherds pinched with poverty beheld their own lowliness glorified in that manger.

So with shepherds, angels, kings, we once more go even unto Bethlehem, content if only, after failures and shortcomings past, chances missed, friends lost, aims unperformed, we may win and make our own the Christmas prize which the angels glorified and the Infant taught, anchoring our souls at last upon the steadfast dominating Peace which waits on gentle will.

Another phrase of Christmas calls to mind crackling fires on the hearth, lighted candles, rooms adorned with evergreens, bright berries and flowers, wholesome feast and frolic. It is the season of genuine kindliness. The word Christmas which covers all this is as distinctly English, as Weihnacht is German and Noel French. It is no older than the twelfth century and came into use, no doubt, through the medieval custom of celebrating Mass at midnight on Christmas Eve, the only time in the year when this was permitted, as Sir Walter Scott reminds us:

> "On Christmas Eve the bells were rung,
> On Christmas Eve the Mass was sung:
> That only night in all the year
> Saw the stoled priest his chalice rear."

May this Christmas be to everyone a festival of real joy. May many hearts be gladdened by the Christmas Spirit.

Christmas Eve at Bethlehem

A WRITER depicting a world cruise which landed hundreds of tourists in Jerusalem on a recent Christmas Eve describes the exceedingly interesting event in the following language.

"Automobiles carried the party to worship at the cradle of Christ's birth at Bethlehem—the stars were shining brightly as they were on the actual night of the Nativity—brighter than the stars, however, was the electrically-lighted cross above the Church of the Nativity, which, from a distance, resembled a large star hovering above the darkly silhouetted roof-tops of Christ's town."

"Thousands of worshippers had moved and prayed on the very soil where Jesus Christ breathed His first few hours on earth at the first Christmas nearly twenty centuries ago. It was to capture some precious fragment of that atmosphere that reverent pilgrims came flocking from the far ends of the kingdom He left."

"Christmas Eve—nine o'clock—the Latin patriarch went into the Church of the Covenant, which communicates with the Church of the Holy Nativity, the service there continuing until just before midnight."

"At midnight the large star above the altar was lighted by electricity, a curtain was drawn away from the altar, revealing an effigy of the Holy Babe. Then High Mass commenced."

"Rich and poor, high and humble, prostrated themselves before the slow procession of clergy, headed by the patriarch in rich robes, as it made its way with the babe held aloft to the grotto of the Nativity beneath the transept."

"Here the effigy was laid reverently on the manger, Mass was again held, the procession returning to the transept above."

"Evening-clothed Christian residents of Jerusalem, picturesquely-attired native men and women of Bethlehem and Beit Jaliah, a large Christian Arab town, rubbed shoulders in the press of humanity bound together and fascinated by the spell cast by the religious atmosphere of the ancient church."

Who Was Father Christmas?

Santa Claus was not an imaginary figure, but a real person. He was St. Nicholas, who was archbishop of Myra, in Asia Minor, and who has always been regarded as the patron saint of children. He lived 1,600 years ago, and gave a great spur to secret bounties by his delightful mode of playing the part of benefactor to the "three portionless maidens."

This happened while he was yet a young man, placed by his father's death in possession of an inheritance which he resolved to distribute among the poor. He did not carry out his project haphazardly, but carefully and discreetly.

Now there was in the city a nobleman who had fallen into direst poverty, and whose three fair daughters were about to be sold as slaves to evil masters. St. Nicholas, having learned this, on three successive nights visited the house in secret, each time bringing with him a bag of gold as a dowry for one of the maidens.

Twice he contrived to leave his gift and to depart unseen. But on the third night the father kept vigil, and poured his heart out to the stranger in gratitude for the deliverance of his children, in penitence for his own lack of faith.

Christmas Children's Day

December the 25th is the Day of the Child.

It is upon this day of days that countless men and women and little ones barely able to speak their language utter the great rejoicing: For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given!

Even those who hold creeds in which there is no Christmas feel the splendor of that cry, and those who have no formal creed at all, still know there is one of the 365 portions of the year which is essentially the Day of the Child.

It is the day when even the most unsentimental adult, long since congealed and hardened by the years, can hear in his heart the footsteps of the little ones. Today they are running about so eagerly all over the world pattering to see what good gifts may have been received, ardent with a hope that only young hearts can feel.

On this day the austere scientist who has almost quit believing in the very laws of astronomy which recently seemed so sure and stable, but which now seem dissolving in a mist of relativity—this careful professional skeptic becomes as a child himself, and considers it hard indeed if he cannot believe in Santa Claus, bearded fairy godfather of the children.

On this day even those who have been the most careless feel like saying over reverently that beautiful prayer for wisdom in the rearing of children:

"Almighty God, heavenly Father, who has blessed us with the joy and care of children; Give us light and strength so to train them, that they may love whatsoever things are true and pure and lovely and, of good report."

For on his Day of the Child we all remember that the most precious gift we can bestow upon our children is a capacity for feeling just such tender and generous and helpful emotions as today stir in the breasts of all good men and women.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 1935.*

Dickens in Camp

By BRET HARTE

Above the pines the moon was slowly drifting,
The river sang below:
The dim Sierras, far beyond, uplifting
Their minarets of snow.

The roaring campfire, with rude humor, painted
The ruddy tints of health
On haggard face and form that drooped and fainted
In the fierce race for wealth;

Till one rose and from his pack's scant treasure
A hoarded volume drew
And cards were dropped from hands of listless leisure
To hear the tale anew.

And then while round them shadows gathered faster,
And as the firelight fell,
He read the book wherein the Master
Had writ of "Little Nell."

Perhaps 'twas boyish fancy—for the reader
Was youngest of them all—
But, as he read, from clustering pine and cedar
A silence seemed to fall;

The fir trees, gathering closer in the shadows,
Listened in every spray,
While the whole camp, with "Nell" on English meadows
Wandered and lost their way.

And so in mountain solitudes, o'ertaken
As by some spell divine,
Their cares dropped from them like the needles shaken
From out the gusty pine.

Lost is that camp and wasted all its fire;
And he who wrought that spell?
Ah! towering pine and stately Kentish spire,
Ye have one tale to tell!

Lost is that camp; but let its fragrant story
Blend with the breath that thrills
With hop vine's incense all the pensive glory
That fills the Kentish hills.

And on that grave where English oak and holly
And laurel wreaths entwine,
Deem it not all a too presumptuous folly,—
This spray of western pine!

The Green Christmas Tree

In order to keep the tree green all the time it is on display, cut a small piece from the base of the tree so that a new surface is exposed. Then set the tree in its support with a small pan containing water in the center so that the base of the tree is resting in the water all the time. Add an aspirin tablet to the water and prepare to have a flourishing tree this year.

The Christmas Carol

The carol was originally a joyous dance, a sign of liberation from the religious austerity of the Puritan era. Percy Dearmar, writing in "The Oxford Book of Carols," says:, "The carol, by forsaking the timeless contemplative melodies of the church, began the era of modern music, which throughout has been based on the dance."

The waters of the Dead Sea are proving quite prolific—the works of a large potash concern, with its vast salt-evaporating beds, as well as having plants for producing precious minerals are kept busy.

Christmas With the Jokers

MISUNDERSTOOD

The old gentleman's gout was giving him trouble and, as a result, he was very irritable. When the carolers stopped under his window he felt like throwing a shoe at them. After singing, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing." and "God Rest You, Merry Gentlemen." one of the party knocked at the door.

"We've just been singing you a few of the grand old Christmas songs," he said.

"Well, what do you want?" growled the gouty one.

"We've come for a little gratuity, sir."

"Gratuity!" thundered the old man. "Heavens, man. I thought you'd come to apologize!"

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH!

The American visitor in Scotland was invited out on Christmas Day. The pudding made its appearance, and the guest smiled his appreciation.

"I've been told," he said "that whoever finds the threepenny piece in the pudding will be lucky."

"Ay—an' clever, too!" responded the host.

POOR SOUL

Poultry Dealer: "Here you are, my man, just the bird for your Yule feast. Look at the beautiful breast to this turkey, sir."

Timid Male Shopper: "Yes, but what are the legs like—that's what they give me."

"But, my dear," said the young husband, as he inspected the gorgeous smoking-jacket his wife had given him at Christmas. "I'm afraid you spent too much money on this. Something cheaper would have done just as well."

"Now," she pouted, "there you go grumbling over my gift as usual. But this time you are in the wrong. I didn't spend any money on it."

"You didn't? Then how on earth did you get it?"

"I had it put down to your account."

AN EYE TO THE FUTURE

Johnny: "I want to get a present for dad. What do you say I get him a nice cane?"

Tommy: "It's all right by me. But I'd call that putting ideas into his head."

GENEROUS

Mother (after relating a pathetic Christmas story): "Now, Reggie, wouldn't you like to give your bunny to that poor little boy who hasn't any father?"

Reggie (clutching bunny): "Couldn't we give him father instead?"

Engineering Department

The Animal Life of the Triassic Era[x]

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN.

ARTICLE NO. 23 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

PART I.

IN 1934 was discovered the fossil remains of a prehistoric monster protected with a coat-of-mail under its horny skin.

Imagine, if you can, a huge horned toad or lizard-like creature, bigger than an elephant and covered with an armor somewhat like the coat-of-mail worn by a medieval knight! Such is the picture of a giant prehistoric monster, a real super-dreadnaught of its kind, which, scientists estimate, roamed the earth 130 million years ago.

The skeleton of this nightmare monster was discovered in the "bad lands" of southern Montana by Barnum Brown, curator of fossil reptiles at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

Mr. Brown made his amazing discovery when he came across a fragment of bone, a section of one of the rib plates of the monster, which had been washed down from the side of a cliff. It was this clue which led Mr. Brown along the dry bed of the rivulet until he found the remains of the dinosaur, fully eighteen feet long, sealed in solid sandstone.

Months of laborious and painstaking work will be required to chip off the countless grains of sand that cover the bones of this prehistoric monster of the dinosaur family. However, enough of the monster's skeleton already has been laid bare to enable scientists readily to form quite an accurate picture of the huge creature. Underneath the skin of the Montana monster, there appears a secondary layer which is composed of small bony plates set close together. These plates are like miniature reproductions of the huge bucklers of bone which form the main armor along the back and sides of the great reptile. The coat-of-mail plates are found most frequently around the neck and at other points where bodily movements would produce slight gaps in the massive outer plates of bone. The teeth and claws of enemies were thus prevented from gaining entrance through such cracks in the creature's armor.

Thus, for the first time, science has learned of a double-armored reptile of the past. Other revelations, as the work progresses, are expected to fill in gaps and bring an understanding of how these and other walking fortresses of 30 million years ago were formed and how they lived.

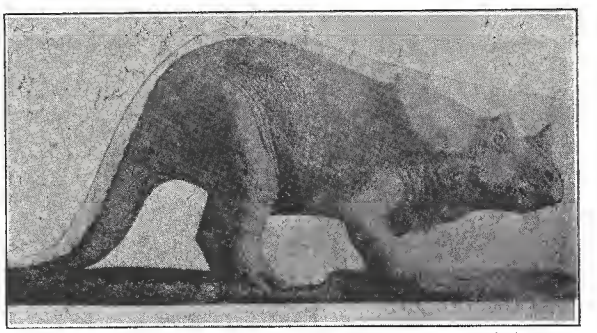
The rock which encased the bones of the prehistoric toad monster was cut into thirty-five separate blocks, carefully numbered to aid in assembling the skeleton, packed in heavy wooden cases and shipped to the museum experts. The fossil bones today are now being separated from the rock by the slow process of repeated soakings, with shellac and other hardening materials applied to keep the skeleton from crumbling away in the meantime.

This huge, prehistoric toad, according to the description Edwin Teale gives in Popular Science monthly, had a head with a horny beak, which the dinosaur is supposed to have used in ripping off the plant food which formed its diet. Its body was covered from head to tail with thick plates and heavy spines of bone. The eyes, the nose and the jaws were also protected by similar bony sheaths and an armor of bony plates covered the creature's neck. Under the skin was another armor, which was a sort of a subcutaneous coat-of-mail.

The body tapered into a long tail, which was protected by rings of solid bone. It made a very formidable weapon, the dinosaur using it as a club, lashing it from side to side in battle. When attacked by the great carnivorous dinosaurs of the time, the creature drew its limbs under its body and hugged the ground, so that on all sides it presented its bony armor. Thus with all parts of its body thoroughly protected or out of reach, it was practically invulnerable.

The creature evidently was clumsy and slow-moving, as it dragged its huge body on broad, heavy legs through the rank vegetation of swamps and shallow seas in search of food.

"Nearly twenty types of plated dinosaurs are known to have inhabited the earth," says Mr. Teale. "Fragments of their remains have been uncovered



Armor-plated Dinosaur

xThe Salt Lake Tribune, January 7, 1934.

in Wyoming, Kansas, Montana, Maryland, Alberta, Canada and Czecho-Slovakia. Yet, none of them are exactly like this Montana giant. It represents a new genus of dinosaur. The nearest approach to it is the Paleoscincus, a prehistoric reptile which led science on a seventy-year trail of investigation.

The first clue to the existence of this giant of the past came five years before the beginning of the Civil War. Ferdinand V. Hayden, an explorer-geologist, was traveling in what is now central Montana when he stumbled on a queer fossil tooth. It was unlike any tooth he had ever seen and evidently had come from some prehistoric animal. He submitted it to Dr. Joseph Leidy, Paleontologist of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science. It was new to science, and, because it resembled the teeth of the skink, a small Mediterranean lizard, the unknown creature from which it had come was called the Paleoscincus. "Up to a few months ago, the Paleoscincus stood for the highest development in protective armor in the animal world. Then came Barnum Brown's expedition to the bad lands of Montana with its thrilling discovery of the unnamed superdreadnaught reptile."

The notion that all the vanished dinosaurs of a prehistoric age were animals of monstrous size is wholly incorrect. There were thousands of species, and many of them were comparatively small, while some were veritable pigmies.

The dinosaurs that left such interesting tracks (formerly supposed to be bird tracks) in mud which later hardened to stone, in the Connecticut Valley, and which were disclosed to view by quarrying operations, walked kangaroo-fashion on their hind feet, and thus erect were not more than two and a half feet tall.

The so-called "bird-catching dinosaurs" had a body not much larger than that of a big cat, though provided with a very long tail, appropriate to a lizard.

Many species of dinosaurs were of light and graceful forms, agile, like the bird-catcher. Some of them were bird-footed and in structure so much resembled birds that only a skilled anatomist can tell the difference.

The supposition is that birds were originally developed from reptiles that cultivated a habit of jumping about from bough to bough in the ancient forests. Scales and feathers are but modifications of the same structure. Some of those old-time lizards acquired feathers and became recognizable as birds. The oldest known bird, called Archaeopterix, had markedly lizard-like characteristics.

Presumably the pigmy dinosaurs vastly outnumbered the giants, but their bones, so much more delicate and fragile, have been much less commonly preserved in rocks as fossils.

(Article No. 23, Part II.)

"The Unit Horsepower"

By C. O. VON DANNENBERG.

THE year 1936 commemorates the advent of a man, who has left upon the mechanical world, a mark of indelible fame.

To the average person the term "horse-power" is somewhat of a mystery. What does it mean and why should it be used in an age where, for over 30 years, the application of mechanical contrivances has so largely displaced the horse as a means of motive power?

The name, although introduced by Savery, was not definitely defined until James Watt (1736-1819), a Scotsman, the developer of the first practical steam engine, undertook certain tests in an effort to find out the relation of the power of his engine to that of a horse.

Watt's first patent was issued in 1769 and he was frequently asked about the number of horses one of his engines would replace, as at that time the horse was the common beast of burden and it was about the only means of motive power generally available.

Watt is reported to have derived his unit value through actual experiments carried out in the City of London at Messrs. Barclay and Perkins' brewery. He used for these experiments some horses belonging to the firm. The experiments consisted in having the horses raise a weight from the bottom of a well by means of a rope pulled horizontally, which in turn, passed over a pulley at the top of the well and then to a weight below. He found that a horse could walk at the rate of 2.5 miles per hour and at the same time raise a weight of 100 pounds. This was equivalent to:—$2.5 \times 5280 \times 100/60$ or 22,000 ft. lb. per minute. To this value Watt added 50% to allow for friction and loss in the engine, from which be obtained the value of 33,000 ft. lb., which is the one used at the present time. The fact that an allowance was made for friction and losses, shows how clearly Watt understood the details of the problem he had to solve and this personal characteristic was one of the outstanding qualities of his whole career, that he always considered every factor to be accounted for.

General Morin, who did much experimental work at Metz in 1837-1838 in connection with the laws of friction, estimated the power of a horse to be 26,250 ft. lb. per min.

The Unit Horse-Power can be expressed in other ways, as 550 ft. lb. per sec. or 1,980,000 ft. lb. per hr., the values heing called, respectively, a horse-power-second or a horse-power-hour.

It is a very remarkable tribute to the genius and investigations of James Watt that, we now, at the 200th anniversary of his birth, still are using the identical unit of work, that he so clearly defined.

—*Power Plant Engineering.*

Panama Patchwork

WHILE down on the Isthmus for a few days, more than a quarter of a century ago, we picked up a little book of verse bearing the title shown above. The author was James Stanley Gilbert, who was born at Middletown, Connecticut, on July 20, 1855, dying at Colon, Isthmus of Panama, August 15, 1906.

Mr. Gilbert lived on the Isthmus when the yellow fever plague, later eradicated by Colonel Gorgas of the United States Army, claimed its victims not daily, but hourly. On the more pestilential Atlantic side was located a dismal looking cemetery, known as Monkey Hill where the fever victims were interred, hastily always, and frequently "without benefit of clergy." A dead car ran between Panama City and Monkey Hill, on the Panama Railroad, stopping at intermediate stations to pick up the dead as required. Two of Mr. Gilbert's poems are related to this dismal old graveyard; one the "Funeral Train" with its:

Thrust her in the dead-car box!
Jump aboard—let's have a ride!
Ring the merry engine bell:
Death has claimed another bride!
Pass the gin to every one,
Pull the throttle open wide—
Pobre de solemnidad!

* * * * * *

Dump her in the common grave!
Aren't those lilies mighty sweet?
In she goes! Now heap the earth—
Never mind to be so neat!
There's no need to make it deep—
No frost here to nip her feet:
Pobre de solemnidad!

Mr. Tracy Robinson, who was Gilbert's friend, and who collected the poet's scattered verse, in referring to the poem that follows, said that John Aspinwall, was a real person, a speechless, harmless old black man, clad in rags tied together with strings to keep them from falling off, who wandered about Colon, (when it was called Aspinwall) for many years, silent, inscrutable, demented rather than crazy. John walked the town as though on patrol duty and slept as the poem says, in a hut or den.

"BY THE DEAD HOUSE GATE"
JOHN ASPINWALL

A quaint old moke is John Aspinwall,
Who lives by the Dead-House gate,
And quaint are his thoughts, if thoughts at all
Ever lurk in his woolly pate.
For he's old as the hills, is this old black man—
Thrice doubled with age is he;
And the days when his wanderings first began
Are shrouded in mystery.

Perhaps he was living when Morgan's crew
Came lusting for Spanish gold,
And drenched the Isthmus with bloody dew
In the brave, bold days of old.
Perhaps he was here when the pioneers
Of the days almost forgot
Made a trail o'er the land with their bitter tears
And the bones they left to rot.

Perhaps he was here when Totten came
And Baldwin and all the rest,
To build thro' the swamps their pathway to fame
From Chagres to Ancon's crest.
And many a night he has lain, no doubt,
By the side of some comrade ill,
Whose corpse, in the morn, he has carried out
To its rest on Monkey Hill.

For years upon years he has seen the tide
Of adventurers ebb and flow—
Success and improvidence, side by side,
Seen ceaselessly come and go.
He has seen the gamut of passion run,
Oh, thousands and thousands of times!
And witnessed the brightest, purest sun
Uncover the darkest of crimes.

Yet never a word will he answer me
Whenever he passes by,
Though often a curious light I see
In his fathomless, coal-black eye.
Oh, a quaint old moke is John Aspinwall,
Who lives by the Dead-House gate;
And quaint are his thoughts, if thoughts at all
Ever lurk in his wooly pate!

Colonel G. M. Totten, was the Chief Engineer who built the Panama Railroad between 1850-1855, W. H. Baldwin his Chief Assistant.

Our next selection is the story of a type rather than an individual, one of the many unfortunates that can be found in all foreign seaports, victims of the shifting transient population of unattached men that ebb and flow as do the tides:

LA CANTINERA
(A Memory of June, 1902)

As she scrambled down from the transport's deck,
Her figure parodied grace;
Eighteen at the most and a physical wreck,
Yet she had an angel's face!
From head to foot
Clung dirt like soot—

There was dirt on her angel's face.
—Yes, dirt on her angel's face!

Her hair in inky loops hung low,
O'er a soldier's canvas coat,
And a tattered shirt yawned wide to show
A short and sunburned throat!
No lingerie—
We all could see
Her short and sunburned throat!
—Yes, more than her sunburned throat!

Her dress—her what? She had no dress;
Call it skirt for lack of a name—
('Tis a guess, the wildest kind of a guess)
Put shamelessness to shame!
So scanty and torn,
And carelessly worn,
It put shamelessness to shame!
—Yes, shamelessness to shame!

She gathered her kit and passed us by,
Foul bedding and pots and bags;
A babe on her hip—another one nigh—
Nakedness, filth and rags!
On the endless tramp
From camp to camp,
In nakedness, filth and rags!
—Yes, nakedness, filth and rags!

A drab and a drudge—a regiment's Thing
To abuse, debauch, debase;
And yet—as tho' guarded by Beauty's wing—
Her face was an angel's face!
Tho' sadly bedimmed,
'Twas Beauty who limned
The lines of her angel's face!
—Yes, modelled her angel's face!

What of it, you ask? Oh, nothing but this;—
I think it not often the case
That one clearly beholds in ignorance, bliss,
And 'tis proved by an angel's face!
For ignorance
Of innocence,
Shone from her angel's face!
—Yes, gave her an angel's face!

Gilbert wrote at times in a less somber strain, as witness his:

OUR GURL MARY

She's the "chupidest" gurl we ever knew,
Is our gurl Mary;
She always does what she oughn't to,
Does our gurl Mary:
She's lazier far than Lethe's stream—
She meanders 'round in one long dream—
'Twould take a Titan's death-bed scream
To wake up Mary!

In the morning at our coffee time—
"Mary, OH, Mary!"
Our hearts sink deep in damning crime—
"Mary! Oh, M-A-R-Y!"
What is the matter, Mary . . . Dear!
Been looking for you far and near!
'Most eight o'clock—no coffee here!
John Rogers, Mary!

Just look at the lid of that coffee pot
Now *will* you Mary?
Why on *earth* can't you get it *hot*!
Why *can't you*, Mary!
This stuff's cold as a puppy's nose,
Or a lonely, shivering, early rose
That blooms in the snow as the March wind blows!
Understand, Mary?

Now then, Mary! It is twelve o'clock.'
The breakfast, Mary!
Where *did* you get that smudgy frock—
Good Gracious, Mary!
Oh, NO! The steak comes *after* fish!
And, Say! We've one more darling wish:—
Don't serve the cheese in the butter-dish.'
Now *don't!* Don't, Mary!

Tea-time, Mary! You've been told before.
Haven't you, Mary?
The hour is *Four*—not half-*past* four!
Fiddlesticks! Mary!
"No hiscuit?" Of course! Same old way!
Do you think we're *here* to hear you say:—
"De biskit finish yisterday?"
Great Heavens! MARY!

(Dinner-time, every day:—)
No salt! No spoons! Ice if you please!
Mustard, Mary!
You've spilled the gravy on my knees!
N-E-V-E-R M-I-N-D, Mary!
Oh, let's shut down the blooming mess!
We'll starve, perhaps, but nevertheless
Be quit of the fathomless cussedness
Of our gurl Mary.

Life on the Isthmus in the old days, before Colon and Panama were cleaned up, when it was the cross-road of the world, with peoples of every race and clime passing across that narrow neck of land that joins the continents, was quite different from the Isthmus of today, with its well-lighted and sanitary cities and villages, from which the vice of the old days has largely been eradicated. Drink, doubly disastrous in a hot climate, was the chief occupation of many, and when a man died, the doctor too frequently diagnosed the cause as "cirrhosis of the liver" which was the more polite term for "too much drink". Mr. Gilbert wrote verse that deserves to live, his "B. C. 2000" of a high order. His "In Victoria The Woman" and "Our Uncle Sam," the first a tribute to England's great Queen, the second to that outstanding and rugged character that personifies our own country, were of a high standard.

Mr. Robinson in his foreword said of his poet friend who suffered his full share of frailties, that

it was wonderful that "in surroundings so hopeless, in a retirement so severe from all influences that may be described as intellectual and elevating," his poems should have been written at all. The bitter, sensuous, sordid Panama of the old days went out when Goethals and Gorgas came in to cleanse, but the gentle Gilbert did not live to see the brighter day.

Rock Springs Canadian Legion Attends Church

Following a custom established a year ago, the Canadian Legion Post No. 53 attended Church in a body on November 8th. Last year they attended the Episcopal Church, while this year the Congregational Church was chosen. They were accompanied by members of the Italian and American Legions.

Forming in line on Elk Street, in the vicinity of the Park Hotel, the Legionnaires, headed by McAuliffe's Kiltie Band, led by Pipe Major Wallace and Drum Major Anderson, marched to the Church, where space had been reserved for them. Piper K. D. MacKenzie made his first public appearance with the Band.

Reverend Sheldon gave an address appropriate to the occasion, stressing the necessity of peace and good will among individuals and nations. In the British Isles and Canada it is required that all military organizations attend Church Parade once each year, and it is in keeping with this tradition that the Canadian Legion annually attends Church services. This custom might well be emulated by military organizations in this country.

The officers and members of the Canadian Legion are to be commended on observing this worth-while custom.

Our Schools

The distribution of common school land income fund monies to the various counties has been announced by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of which $21,295 was allotted to Sweetwater County. The apportionment is based on the number of children of school ages as shown by the last school census, and the amount is considerably lower than that of a year ago.

Carl F. Winchell, Principal of the local High School, was elected President of the Wyoming Education Association at the Convention held in Laramie, October 16.

C. L. Morton, Granger, Wyoming, was at the same time and place re-elected President of the Wyoming School Trustees Association.

Mr. J. R. Simon, Science Teacher in the Superior High School, recently resigned and has been succeeded by Mr. Norman Bailey, former Superintendent of Schools at Savery, Wyoming, and at one time Coach and instructor at Baggs. Mr. Bailey holds a B. S. degree from the University of Wyoming. It is understood Mr. Simon will locate in Laramie and teach in the schools at that point.

George Levkulich was lately elected President of the "Freshies" class at Superior High.

Miss Bernice Barker of Casper has accepted a position on the teaching staff of Reliance High School replacing Miss Alice Harris, resigned.

October Injuries

(Continued from page 489)

examined and sounded and another post set on opposite side of machine, then knock out safety post.

JOHN LENZINI, *Italian, age 42, machine runner and driller, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 6.* Severe contusion of neck and shoulder muscles. Period of disability 21 days.

John was helping to drill the face of an entry. He got under the drill to pull on the handle when his shirt caught in the drill chuck or bit and wound his clothing tightly about him before he could release the switch.

This accident was avoidable. Drillers should keep away from front end of drilling machines, and should not wear ragged or loose clothing that will get caught in moving parts of machines.

J. A. KLASEEN, *American, age 42, tippleman, Hanna Outside.* Fracture of right leg. Period of disability estimated two months. Albin was coupling the main slope rope onto an empty trip of pit cars when another car was allowed to run off the dump kick back which bumped into two other empty cars, and all three rolled down the track and caught his leg between car bumpers.

This accident was avoidable. The car should not have been kicked out of the dump and the other two cars should have been blocked and brakes set before a man goes between them to couple up a rope.

OSCAR SALO, *Finn, age 57, machine runner and driller Hanna No. 4 Mine, Section No. 9.* Fracture of left leg. Period of disability estimated two months.

Oscar was helping drill the face of a room, standing between drill post and face when a piece of face coal sloughed off and pinned his leg against against the drill post. The accident could probably have been avoided if the workman had been more alert and active.

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Purple Heart Awarded Ed. Conzatti

For exceptional valor displayed by him in battle during the World War, Mr. Edward Conzatti, an employe of this Company residing at Superior, was, at a meeting of the American Legion held at that point on October 17, awarded the Government Order of the Purple Heart, Dr. B. V. McDermott, Company Surgeon, making the presentation. More than 150 people were in attendance at the affair including members of the Canadian Legion, representatives from the various ladies' auxiliaries throughout the county, etc.

Many talks were made by past and present Legion officials; several musical selections were on the program; lunch was served and the evening's entertainment wound up with a dance.

Edward Conzatti

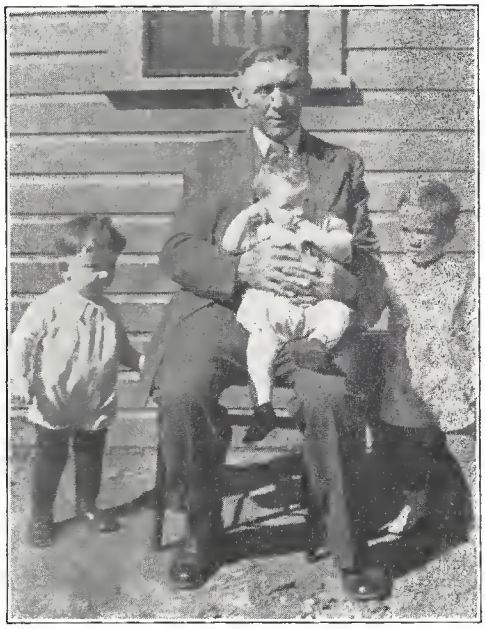
Mr. Conzatti was born in Rock Springs, April 15, 1895, is a married man, two sons and one daughter. He started to work in our Superior Mines on December 1, 1909, under then Superintendent Brennan; is a member of the Old Timers Association, has continuous service with the exception of his army engagement.

He enlisted with the 41st Division of the 163rd Infantry, First Platoon, Headquarters Company, and left Rock Springs October 2, 1917, making the trip across the water on the Leviathan (on first voyage after its capture from the Germans) landing at Southampton, England, on Christmas Eve. He departed for France a week later reaching there New Year's Day. The engagement for which the citation was given was at the Argonne, Mr. Conzatti carrying several wounds as a reminder of the event.

Andrew S. Tarris, Jr., Killed

Andrew S. Tarris, Jr., 1012 Seventh Street, this city, was instantly killed in Mine No. 4 on Tuesday afternoon, October 27, by a fall of rock. He was engaged in pulling props at the time.

Mr. Tarris was born January 6, 1883, in Czechoslovakia, was a married man, two sons and five daughters. Also surviving are his father, three brothers and two sisters, to all of whom the sympathy of the community is extended. He entered the service of the Company as a miner in September, 1897, under the late Foreman, Joe Soulsby, and had also labored in our Superior mines. He was a member of the Old Timers Association. He was naturalized in Green River in 1904.



Andrew S. Tarris, Jr.

The funeral was held on October 30 from the North Side Catholic Church, Father Albin Gnidovec officiating, which church he has served as Secretary for 15 years past.

During his lengthy residence in this city, Mr.

Tarris was held in high esteem and the large turnout of friends and acquaintances at the last obsequies testified in a mute way to his popularity.

The jury empaneled by the coroner investigated the scene of the accident and after listening to the testimony brought in a verdict of unavoidable.

Joseph Iredale, one of our Old Timers and former President of its association, now a resident of Idaho, was a recent caller at the General Offices. "Joe" is on a ranch just west of Yellowstone Park.

Robert Muir, formerly General Master Mechanic, now a resident of Long Beach, California, accompanied by his wife, made a hurried call on old friends in the various departments. "Bob" drove from Fillmore to Rock Springs, over 400 miles, reaching the latter city on October 21 and departing the following day for his home.

Where Do Business Leaders Come From

Of 140 railroad presidents more than 100 came up from the ranks; half the presidents of New York city came from the middle west and the farms; most utility operators came up from a lineman job.

And so it is in all industries.

Among the 176 executives responsible for the management of 95 per cent of the steel industry's present capacity, nine out of ten rose from the ranks as follows:

84 began as laborers.

26 began as clerks and stenographers.

25 began as engineers or chemists.

19 began as messengers.

The management of America's business today is in the hands of men who came from every walk of life—men who exercised the American right of every man to progress as far as his ability will take him. This American tradition must be preserved for the citizens of tomorrow.

Obituary—Joseph Bird

Joseph Bird, State Coal Mine Inspector, District No. 1 during 1909-1910, died in Los Angeles, October 25, following a long illness. The remains were brought to Evanston where the interment was made October 29. Mr. Bird operated hotels at Evanston and Kemmerer after his retirement from the coal business. He was born in England January 30, 1853, and came to the United States early in life, settling in Ohio. Later on, he removed to Almy where he was a foreman in one of the coal properties at that point. His widow, three daughters and one son survive him.

California's Big Bridge

It is a difficult matter for a layman to grasp the immensity of the new bridge spanning the water between San Francisco and Oakland, which was recently opened. All of us have read of the tremendous outlay of money expended in its construction, viz.: 77 million dollars. Now ponder over the list of material used, work done, etc.:

Structural steel, 152,000 tons.
Reinforcing steel, 30,000 tons.
Cable wire, 18,500 tons.
Concrete, one million cubic yards.
Cement, 1,300,000 barrels.
Lumber, 30 million feet, board measure.
Timber piles, 80,000 linear feet.
Asphalt, 4,600 tons.
Paint, 200,000 gallons.
Rock wall, 317,000 tons.
Dredging, 4,678,000 cubic yards.
Excavation, 1,360,000 cubic yards.

"Be Sure You're Right, Then Go Ahead"

The main office of a large construction company received a telegram from one who was a straw boss out in one of their camps. The telegram read:

"Boss hurt to dead. What to do?" The main office wired back: "Be sure whether the boss is dead, if so, bury him. Will send a new boss." The next day the company got another telegram reading: "Made sure boss dead. Hit him on head with shovel. Ready for new boss."

Ole Mistah Trouble

Ole Mistah Trouble, he comes along one day,
An' he says, "I'se gwine ter get you, so you bettah run away;
I like to see you hustle; dat's de way I has mah fun,
I knows I kin ketch up ter you, no mattah how you run."
I says: "Mistah Trouble, you'se been a-chasin' me Ebbah sence I kin remembah, an' I'se tired as I kin be;
Now I'se gwine ter stop right heah, an' turn aroun' a-facin' you,
An' I'll lick you ef I kin, an' fin' out jes' what you kin do."
Ole Mistah Trouble, he looked mightily ashamed,
An' acted like a buckin' hoss 'at's suddenly been tamed;
Den he turns aroun' an' trabbles off, a-hollerin' out, "Good-day!
I ain't got no time to talk to folk's acts such a way."

The Latest Acquisition to the Kiltie Band

MR. K. D. MACKENZIE has recently accepted service with the Company at our Winton property. In a talk with this interesting person, many queries were directed at him as to the place of his birth, in what work formerly engaged and where, etc., and your correspondent elicited the details quoted herein:

In the western highlands of Scotland there are numerous Lochs, or bodies of ocean water, which stretch inland for many miles. These Lochs add exceedingly to the beauty of the Scottish highlands, many of them being dotted with small islands, which, in turn, are inhabited by many species of birds and other wild life.

Near the center of the Highlands is one of these lochs, called Lochcarron, and at its mouth is a small village called Ardneskan. The outside world knows little about this part of Scotland for the reason that no one ever came from there who had made his mark in the world. But to the good folks who live there, and to those who emanated from that section, this is "Bonnie Scotland."

On a cold wintry morning, February 2, 1895, there was much rejoicing in this little village, for there was born a lad who was destined to become a sheep herder on the plains of Wyoming and Montana. Mr. MacKenzie says this is a very lonesome life for one cannot teach the sheep to talk Gaelic and they refuse to speak American (English).

Mr. K. D. MacKenzie

There are plenty of interesting things that can be said about the average person, and, although Mr. MacKenzie apparently did not wish to give us much of his history, we know that he is quite an unusual fellow. He served two years with the American army at home and abroad. Upon his return from overseas, he learned a trade in Denver, Colorado, at which he worked for many years. He also sold life insurance with two of the major companies.

He has been married and has three charming daughters living in Denver of whom he is very proud, and, who, in turn, are quite proud of him.

Mr. MacKenzie plays a good march on the Scottish bagpipes, but his greatest ambition, he states, is to be able to sing one good song well and his many friends and acquaintances wish him good luck in this direction.

His early education was obtained in "auld Scotia" and after having been in the United States for a period of years, he took out naturalization papers at San Diego, California, (Camp Kearney) in the year 1918.

The photo accompanying was taken at Rock Springs.

Coal . . Here, There and Everywhere

OCTOBER "Coal Age" celebrated its silver jubilee, 25th anniversary, by getting out an extra large issue showing the progress in coal mining for the period 1911-1936.

The earliest gas explosion of importance in Great Britain was that at the Mostyn colliery, South Wales, described by Roger Mostyn in 1677.

Coal production in Colorado for the first nine months of 1936 totaled 4,428,322 according to the report of the State Coal Mine Inspector, being an increase of 697,694 tons for the like period of 1935. The average number of men employed in September was 8,514 and for the nine months was 8,291. Two hundred fifty-seven mines were under production and the average number of days worked per mine was 116. Four miners were killed in the month of September.

Three coal hydrogenation plants are now projected by Japanese firms, orders for machinery having been placed so motor spirit may be manufactured beginning in April, 1937. It is stated these plants will assure Japan an annual supply of 100,000 tons.

The August output of Russian coal mines was 9,906,500 tons.

Two new mines, each of 450,000 tons annual production have been completed in the Donetz basin.

The Darms coal property, the only coal mine in Nevada, has been leased by W. E. Salmon, a former Colorado coal operator.

FIRE DESTROYS TIPPLE

The tipple of the Copenhagen Mine belonging to the Rock Springs Fuel Company, Superior, Wyoming, caught fire Saturday afternoon, October 24, and was totally destroyed. A high wind was blowing at the time and that, with the insufficient fire fighting facilities, prevented saving the structure. Mr. Lucas, President of the Company, was in Omaha and returned October 26, later making the announcement that the tipple would be reconstructed at once. Some insurance was carried on the plant.

Of interest to all concerned with research in the coal industry are certain announcements made at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society in New York when Dr. H. R. Dittmar, of the duPont corporation, exhibited a new kind of glass which had been manufactured from coal and air. The product is promised to displace ordinary glass and plastics in uses which require lightness and strength. In exhibiting this glass before the Society, pieces, such as drinking glasses and long rods, made from this substance which is technically called "pontalite," were dropped to a concrete floor; none of them broke. It is claimed that this composition is unharmed by long exposure to the sun. The material can be sawed, drilled, polished and molded to any desired form.

The Norfolk & Western Railway last year carried over 31 million tons of coal to market, that commodity representing 80 per cent of the freight hauled. Its immense coal yards at Lambert Point, Norfolk, Virginia, have a capacity for 5,000 carloads, the coal transferred into ships at the rate of 2,000 tons per hour.

Clarence N. Orr, age 53, was instantly killed when his auto overturned near Price, Utah, October 31. Mr. Orr for the past 21 years had been Superintendent of the U. S. Fuel Company, Hiawatha, Utah, and was well and favorably known in intermountain coal circles. He was born in Newberg, West Virginia, December 16, 1882, and had been connected with various coal enterprises in West Virginia and Montana, as well as in the Philippines. The funeral was conducted at Price on November 5.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Mining Institute, held at Springfield, Illinois, October 23rd, Mr. W. J. Jenkins, President of Consolidated Coal Company, St. Louis, was elected to guide its affairs the forthcoming year. Mr. H. H. Taylor, Jr., was elected Vice President, and Mr. B. E. Schonthal, Secretary-Treasurer.

Are You Well-Liked?

It is generally understood that there are a number of essential traits, the cultivation of which help people to be well-liked. The following traits, however, though secondary are very important, according to Professor Donald Laird, of Colgate University, author of the book, "Why People Don't Like you:"

Keep your clothing neat and tidy.
Do not be bold and nervy.
Do not laugh at the mistakes of others.
Do not take a vulgar attitude toward the opposite sex.
Do not be inclined to find fault with everybody else.
Do not correct the mistakes of others.
Do not tell jokes at the expense of those listening.
Do not try to have your own way.
Do not lose your temper.
Do not take the initiative in argument.
Do not talk continuously.
Do not pry into other people's business.

Statistics

In 1920, only one out of four persons between 16 and 20 years went to school; in 1930, one of three went.

In1900, one of ten persons had a life insurance policy; in 1935, every other person had a policy.

In 1900, there were only 8,000 cars on the roads; last year approximately 20,000,000 out of 30,000,000 American families owned cars.

In 1900, there was one telephone to every seventy-five persons; today there is a telephone to every eight people.

In 1910, one of six persons had a savings account; last year, one out of every three had a savings account.

In 1900, one of seventeen owned securities; in 1932, one out of five owned securities.

A TIP FOR SALESMEN

Office Boy: "A Mr. Smith to see you, sir."

Boss: "Find out which Smith it is. If it's Life Insurance Smith, tell him I don't want any today. If it's Auto Salesman Smith, tell him the next installment on my car isn't due for ten days. What does this Smith look like, anyway?"

Boy: "He's got on knickers."

Boss: "Why didn't you say so in the first place? Show him in; that's Golf Smith."

(But it wasn't. It was Life Insurance Smith, getting in at last.)

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Choice Recipes

BACON OMELET

One-fourth cup bacon, cooked; 4 egg yolks, ¼ cup cream, ¼ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon celery salt, ⅛ teaspoon paprika, ⅛ teaspoon minced parsley, 4 egg whites, beaten; 2 tablespoons butter.

Beat yolks with cream and seasonings. Fold in whites and pour into butter, heated in frying pan. Heat slowly until omelet has become puffed on top and is brown underneath. Sprinkle with the cooked bacon and fold half over. Cook 3 minutes. Carefully turn onto heated platter.

DEVILED EGGS BETTINA

Eight hard-cooked eggs, 2 tablespoons chili sauce, 1 tablespoon salad dressing, ¼ teaspoon chopped pickles, 1 olive chopped, ⅛ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons grated cheese, paprika.

Cut eggs in halves, remove and mash yolks. Add sauce, dressing, pickles, olive and salt. Refill egg white cases, sprinkle with cheese and paprika. Chill and serve.

SPAGHETTI SALAD

Cook a medium sized package of spaghetti in boiling, salted water until tender. Drain, chill and mix with the following ingredients: 3 tablespoons grated cheese, 1 small onion chopped fine, 1 green pepper chopped fine, 1 small can pimientos chopped fine, 4 tablespoons sweet pickles chopped fine, 3 chopped hard cooked eggs, 1 cup chopped celery, 2 tablespoons French dressing, and enough mayonnaise to moisten the combination thoroughly. Season with salt, pepper, paprika and ¼ teaspoon mustard.

"WINTER TIME" RELISH

Core 6 red apples. Grind through food chopper (do not pare) with 1 orange and 1 pound cranberries. Add 2 cups sugar. Store in glass jar at least 24 hours before serving.

HEAVENLY HASH

Whip 1 pint of cream and add to it 25 marshmallows, cut in pieces, 1 cup of chopped toasted almonds and ½ cup of candied cherries, cut fine. Freeze in refrigerator tray or pack in ice and salt for several hours.

SOUR MILK SPOON BREAD

Add 2 cups sifted white corn meal gradually to 2½ cups boiling water, stirring constantly to prevent lumping, and let it stand until cold. Then add 1½ teaspoons salt, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 well beaten egg yolks, and 1 teaspoon soda mixed with 1½ cups buttermilk. Beat well and add 2 stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into a buttered baking dish and bake in a hot oven about 40 minutes.

Green Vegetables Should Be Cooked Without a Cover

In general, vegetables should be covered while being cooked, in order to shorten the cooking period and thus minimize losses of minerals and vitamins. The exception is in the case of green vegetables.

The substances given off into the air as vegetables cook are the volatile plant acids or the volatile sulphur compounds. By using an uncovered kettle the acids are allowed to pass off, and in cooking green vegetables it is important that these acids do escape, for if they are retained they tend to turn the bright green coloring of the vegetable, called chlorophyll, to a drab olive shade, which is unappetizing and unattractive.

Women's Activities

JUST to see "if she could do it," Miss Mary Joyce, of the Taku river section, has started on a 700 mile mush across Alaska carrying mail to Fairbanks. Part of the way she will be accompanied by Indians, doing the rest alone with her dogs.

Brides are finding the new center opened in New York a boon to solve their problems. Mrs. K. S. Kirkland, who introduced a Bride's School to the public, operates the center. They tell perplexed newlyweds just how to arrange a dinner, make a bed, handle a maid or solve any domestic problems.

More than 42,000 employable women are on home relief in New York City, according to Miss Charlotte Carr, ERB director. Of this number 33,000 are eligible for WPA jobs. Most of the women are in the domestic service group. There are 5,008 women clerks on relief.

Forbidden to use lipstick while at work, salesgirls of a department store in Boulogne, France, went on strike.

Mrs. Emma Peters, Legionnier, Pennsylvania, put

a spring lock on her chicken house door hoping to trap thieves. Forgetting about it, she entered the house and was locked in. She screamed and the hens cackled for three hours before she was released.

Mrs. Frances Davis, 77-year-old woman barber in Madison, Wis., still wields the razor and scissors with skill and precision, rides horseback, ice skates, and roller skates.

Mrs. Lulu C. Phillips has been postmaster at Fayetteville, Ala., for 28 years, and is secretary of a state postmasters' organization.

Miss Pretto Bell, 19-year-old student of the University of California at Los Angeles, has been commissioned as second lieutenant in the women's air reserve of Southern California, in charge of all junior recruits. She received her pilot's license in May, 1934, when 17 years old, the youngest to hold such a license.

Mrs. Luvika Wujzik, 74 years old, of Dunellen, N. J., recently was married to Frank Vlodak, 76, of Iselin. The bride is a great-grandmother.

Household Hints

Wash eggs before boiling.

Waffles may be served with maple syrup or sugar and act as a dessert.

If raisins or dates are used in rice pudding much less sugar will be required.

A little sugar is well added to the French dressing for cucumbers and onions.

Dry cocoanut may be steamed for a half hour in a colander and it will become as nice as the fresh article.

A coat of varnish saves the pattern on the printed linoleum rug.

Attractive and inexpensive table runner may be made of plain crash toweling.

A clean whisk broom is a splendid article with which to sprinkle clothes. Dip it in warm water and then shake over the articles.

If you have no cookie tins, bake the cookies on the bottom of an inverted pie plate. They will be less likely to burn than when baked in the pan.

A Safe Ruling

In pressing never put an iron on the right side of the goods except cotton. Always lay a cloth between the iron and the goods and you cannot go wrong.

A Bad Cold

Many people use white paper napkins for handkerchiefs when they have a bad cold in the head. They are burned after using and there can be no spreading of germs should the laundress be a careless one.

Adjustable Straps

It is wise to buy adjustable straps to sew on the new slip for the growing girl. Make the slip the length to use with the shortest setting of the strap and as the child grows the shoulder straps may be lengthened and the slip let down without any difficulty.

Mothproof Chest

An inexpensive mothproof chest can be made from a tight soft wood box which is painted once a year with oil of cedar. This will keep the moths from entering just as well as a regulation cedar chest.

A Cleaner Hat

The soiled white felt hat may be cleaned with a mixture of 1 quart of cornmeal, 1 cup salt and 1 cup flour. Cover the hat with the mixture and let it remain, for 24 hours. Then brush off, repeating if necessary. Of course, this will only clean soil, not dirt and spots.

Wet Shoes

A novel and good way of drying wet shoes is to turn on an electric light bulb and place it within the shoe. The steady dry heat from the bulb will evaporate the moisture without warping the shoes in any way. Of course, watch it to prevent burning.

It is not necessary to curtain small kitchen windows if you add gay decorations around the frame on the wall. Get some of the clever paste-me-up colored fruits and vegetables that come in small packets containing a dozen or so, in the household utilities sections of the large stores. Then apply them to your kitchen wall in a border around the windows. Add a row to the lower part of the roller shades, and you'll have an extremely gay, attractive effect at little cost.

Or get any good looking wallpaper border and outline your windows with it, being careful to mitre the corners.

Or use a stencil. Any good paint store can show you dozens of pretty patterns, and you'll find it fun to work them out on your kitchen walls.

The exquisite white medallions and classic figures in relief found on the famous blue Wedgwood ware were designed by John Flaxman between the years 1775-'95. Flaxman, a sculptor himself, was the son of a sculptor and modeler, and before he was 15 he won the silver medal of the Royal Society of London.

Like many artists of his day, he was engrossed with the revival of ancient Grecian and Roman art, and much of his work shows these influences. Besides doing tiny bas reliefs for Wedgwood jasper pieces, he also was commissioner to do many private portrait busts and huge monumental statues.

He is famous, too, for a set of jasper chessmen, the white queen being modeled from Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth, and for a white wax, low relief figure of the drowned Shelley, in 1822, as well as for a basalt portrait of Josiah Wedgwood.

Convex and concave mirrors were first popular in Sheraton's day in 18th century England. They were adorned with ornate gilt branches for candles, the tiny lights being reflected many times in the depths of the mirrors. These decorations continued in favor for many decades, and are still being made for colonial period houses in this country, though today the candle branches have been removed.

Both health and appetite demand fresh fruit and green vegetables. The latter provides necessary roughage, and the mineral salts which they contain supply many needs of the body. These salts are, unfortunately, often lost in cooking, therefore health authorities advise as follows:

Eat vegetables raw when possible; salad greens, celery, cabbage, onions, carrots all eaten raw are of first importance to health.

Baking or steaming fruits or vegetables conserves the valuable elements better than boiling. In boiling, use as little water as possible, that the flavors may be retained. Vegetables are a prime source of the vitamins which are essential to health. Properly cooked and skillfully seasoned, they add savor and variety to every meal.

VENTILATING THE KITCHEN

Now that days are coming when windows can't be opened so frequently and indoor ventilation always isn't easy to achieve, the kitchen ventilating fan solves the problem of drawing out cooking odors, and keeping the kitchen a pleasant place in which to work. Winter is the season when this modern home appliance is of especial value.

Derivation of County Names in Wyoming

OUR great State contains twenty-three counties, and, no doubt, the thought has occurred to our readers upon many occasions, "Where did our County derive its name?"

Albany—Named by a former resident of Albany, N. Y., who was a member of the Dakota legislature. Named before Wyoming became a territory.

Big Horn—Named for the Big Horn or Rocky Mountain sheep which were numerous in that part of the country in the early days.

Campbell—Named for John A. Campbell, first governor of the Territory of Wyoming. Served 1869-1875. Campbell was segregated from Weston and Crook Counties on the first Monday in January, 1913.

Carbon—Named on account of the coal beds in the county.

Converse—Named for A. R. Converse, a stockman and banker living in Cheyenne.

Crook—Named for General George Crook, soldier and Indian fighter.

Fremont—Named for General John C. Fremont, pathfinder and explorer.

Goshen—From the biblical "Land of Goshen," for the rich and fertile lands and plentiful water.

Hot Springs—So named on account of the hot springs being at Thermopolis in that county.

Johnson—Named for E. P. Johnson, a lawyer of Cheyenne.

Laramie—Named for Jacques La Ramie, a French-Canadian trapper, who was killed by the Indians at the confluence of the Laramie and the Little Laramie Rivers.

Lincoln—Named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States.

Natrona—So named because of the natron, or soda deposits in the county.

Niobrara—Takes its name from the Niobrara River. Niobrara is from the Omaha Indian language and signifies "flat" river or "broad" river, according to the ethnology of the Smithsonian Institute.

Park—So named as being significant of the great wonderland on its western border, Yellowstone National Park.

Platte—Takes its name from the North Platte River. Platte River derived its name from the French, plate, meaning "dull," "shallow," a term singularly applicable to this stream.

Sheridan—Named in honor of General Phil Sheridan.

Sublette—Named for William L. Sublette, the famed pioneer fur trader.

Sweetwater—Named because of the Sweetwater River bearing that name.

Teton—Named because of the Teton Mountains in that county.

Uinta—Named for a tribe of the Uinta Indians who settled there.

Washakie—Named for Chief Washakie, always a friend of the white man.

Weston—Named for Dr. Weston to whose activities and influence was due the railroad building into that section.

"Are you still bothered by those relatives of yours who come down from town to eat a big Sunday dinner, and never invite you in return?" asked Mrs. Smith.

"No," said the unfortunate victim, "They finally took the hint."

"What did you say to them?" asked Mrs. Smith eagerly.

"Nothing was said," explained the other, "but we served sponge cake every time they came."

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Styles and Fashions

A prominent stylist says evening wraps will be one of the biggest items in the Christmas gift demand for the new stylings and lovely fabrics as well as the use of fur will make them a "must" in every wardrobe.

Coronation fashions worn at the time of King George V crowning in 1910 are being displayed in windows of New York's large stores, and fashions recommended as a prelude to the coronation of King Edward VIII.

Merchants report they are selling more fur-trimmed coats than in former years. "Snow suits" are being used for everyday wear. A large knitwear business is also being enjoyed due to continued warm weather which has precluded the wearing of heavy coats, but necessitated something more substantial than cotton frocks.

Small felt turbans in pastels and dark colors, for after sun-down wear, are featured in the big cities. They have high clusters of bright colored flowers such as primroses, clover, little roses, daisies and "what have you."

Makeup Quirks

The latest in makeup quirks are color harmony boxes, offered by a leading beauty authority. Each color harmony box—a neat little affair of six by five inches—is made in the color of the costume with which it is to be worn and contains all the necessary requisites, from lipstick to the correct nail polish. The coronation red and amarillo (a rich yellow) are particularly exciting for evening wear. There's no doubt but that choosing the correct makeup complements the costume ensemble. And the beautician who presents these attractive cosmetic sets believes that there should always be complete harmony between the two.

Watch Your Scalp

Dandruff, like almost any other beauty defect, generally is the result of some physical condition. After a long illness, hair falls and the scalp becomes scaly. The patient should begin at once to wash her hair frequently, massage her scalp and use her hair brush diligently.

If, although you have not been in a hospital, or seriously ill, your hair gets dull and lifeless and your scalp becomes covered with white flakes, perhaps your diet is wrong or maybe you are overworking or allowing your nerves to get the better of you. Any of these reacts on the hair immediately.

Try to get more sleep and rest. See that your diet includes some of the hair health foods like whole barley, cabbage, onions, pineapple juice, apples, oysters, clams, quantities of fresh vegetables and green salads.

Health Makes Beauty

Too many girls are following a get-beauty-quick policy. They place too much reliance on make-up, which serves a helpful purpose, but which requires a good complexion as a background. Health is real beauty capital. It imparts vitality and radiance, which are necessary for good appearance.

Don't make the mistake of wearing your summer complexion with your winter clothes. A skin tanned to an Indian brown makes a startling contrast with white and pastel pinks, but where is your contrast with blacks and winter browns? You may have chosen your clothes with taste, but unless your make-up and complexion are in harmony your effect will be spoiled.

Leap Year Fast Fading

Due to the upturn in business, one of the incidental results is a marked increase in the number of marriages, says a bulletin issued by the Metropolitan Company. We offer a few words to those wishing to embark upon the sea of matrimony—Leap Year ends December 31st—girls, you still have 31 days. Get your man!

Girl Scout Notes

October 26 the Nyoda Troop entertained 35 boys and girls of high school age at No. 4 Community Hall, the occasion being in the nature of a Hallowe'en party. The hall was appropriately decorated in befitting colors—orange and black—several of the girls presented acrobatic stunts, followed by dance music—dainty refreshments, etc. The successful affair was handled by Miss Anna Corneliussen and Mrs. A. J. Hatt.

On Monday, October 26, the girls of Young Wyoming Troop sponsored a Hallowe'en party at the No. 4 Community Hall. The tables were elaborately

decorated for the affair and a dainty lunch was served.

October 23, the Blue Bird Troop also celebrated at Deaconess Center, 134 L Street. Games were featured and a nice lunch was served from colorfully decorated tables.

National Girl Scout Conference

The National Conference of Girl Scouts was held October 9th to 16th, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and much worthwhile was accomplished at this conference for the Girl Scout work. A more flexible arrangement for the girls from 14 to 18 years of age, and a merger of the Brownie and Tenderfoot Scout programs was discussed and suggestions will be carried to the Regional conferences and reported back to the National Program division. It is possible that, within a year, these changes may become effective.

Mrs. Hubert Webster, who is chairman of the Rocky Mountain Regional Committee, attended this conference, and many courtesies were extended to her at the meeting. Present were Mrs. Herbert Hoover, National President, and many others prominent in the Scout work. Mrs. Hoover, while in Cincinnati, referred to the splendid Regional Conference held in Rock Springs on May 10 to 13, 1936. The next Rocky Mountain Regional Conference will be held in Great Falls, Montana, in May, 1937, at which Mrs. Hoover will be present. Her presence will bring great inspiration to the meeting and insure guidance in the program changes.

The National Conference in 1937 will be held in Savannah, Georgia. This marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of Girl Scouting, and will be held in the place where Juliette Low gathered the Southern group to complete the organization. Great plans are being made for the Conference, and a record-breaking attendance is expected.

The International Camp next year will be held at Camp Andree, when International Girl Guides and Scouts will meet for their annual camp. This plan will take the place of the girls' going overseas to the International Chalet.

It is needless to say that the people of this district and the Girl Scouts in particular are very much interested in knowing of the splendid reception tendered Mrs. Webster at the Cincinnati meeting.

Boy Scout Activities

Training of the Eagle Scout

SUMMER with its camping season, offers the older Scout opportunities to pass some of the stiffest requirements for scouting's highest rank—that of Eagle. Fall, with its rallies and indoor gatherings, is the season when the badge of that rank—a silver eagle suspended from a red, white and blue ribbon—is most frequently presented.

The high achievement and all-around ability in scouting, which the Eagle badge denotes, is not lightly attained. The Eagle must be an experienced camper, skilled in first-aid and life saving, acquainted with local and national civic problems, and above all ever ready to be helpful to those in need. Comparatively few Scouts—about 9,000 each year—become Eagles; less than 100,000 have earned this distinction since the inception of scouting in 1911.

In numerous instances the Eagle rank has helped its holders obtain positions of trust. During the World War, for example, a young man was denied admittance to the aviation service because he lacked a college education. When the authorities were told that he held the Eagle badge, they reversed their decision, accepted him and on his papers credited him with the equivalent of two years of college training.

At a recent court of honor in Kansas City, Mo., seventy-two boys became Eagle Scouts. George Charno, president of the Kansas City Boy Scout Council, declares that, by reason of their attainment of this rank, the Scouts "are assured that they have on permanent file in the Scout headquarters a complete and unbiased and mental caliber to which their prospective employers may have access. They will find as they grow older that these reports will stand them in good stead.

"A few weeks ago," Mr. Charno continued, "a representative of the Department of Justice here asked to be allowed to refer to our files with regard to a young man who had applied for a position with the bureau. Our report was turned over to the bureau. Several days later it was returned with the comment that our file had supplied the department the best information it had ever had about any applicant."

Before becoming an Eagle Scout a boy must present evidence that he has put into practice the ideals and principles of the Scout Oath and Law, the motto "Be Prepared" and the "Daily Good Turn." This testimony is generally in the form of letters to the court of honor from his parents, neighbors, pastor, employer, teacher, Scoutmaster and others with whom the boy comes in daily contact.

The Eagle Scout must also qualify for twenty-one merit badges—marks of proficiency in vocational, hobby and scouting activities. Among these twenty-one he must have the merit badges for first aid, swimming, life saving, personal health, public health, cooking, camping, civics, bird study, path finding, safety, pioneering and athletics or physical development. The nine others are of his own choice. —*New York Times.*

Boy Scouts Pay Tribute to Late President, Theodore Roosevelt

ON OCTOBER 24, five thousand Boy Scouts, accompanied by many of the late President's companions of the river and woodland trails, made the seventeenth annual pilgrimage to Young's Memorial Cemetery, Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, in memory of former President Theodore Roosevelt, whose body is interred on an eminence overlooking the bay.

Heading the procession was Daniel Carter Beard, 86-year-old National Scout Commissioner, (this official having made the first pilgrimage in 1919 with 150 boys) followed by Scout contingents from six adjoining states, all having filed by the tomb depositing wreaths, an airplane meantime circling overhead dropping rose petals. A brief ceremonial was conducted by Scout officials amongst whom were noticed Commissioner Beard, President Walter W. Head (St. Louis), Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and others of prominence.

The memorial rites were next on the program, an adjournment taken from the scene of the tomb to the natural amphitheatre near by, a prayer by the Rev. T. H. MacKenzie, pastor, Flushing Reformed Church, opening the exercises. The ceremony of the roses and the call of the four winds were enacted in turn, tributes to Scout leaders who have died in the past year, then Commissioner Beard counseled the lads briefly urging them to avoid "slothful ease," quoting remarks hitherto made by the late President as shown below:

"I wish to preach not the doctrine of ignoble ease but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and intellectual strife; to preach that the highest form of success, which comes, not to the man who desires easy peace, but to the man who does not shrink from danger, from hardship or bitter toil, and who, out of these, wins the splendid ultimate triumph."

Seated upon the speakers' platform were many who held close association with the late President; representatives from the Explorers Club; the Campfire Club; men dressed in buckskin and the range-riders garb of the West, etc.

Theodore Roosevelt's first connection with the Boy Scout organization was membership on a committee of Oyster Bay Troop No. 39. He was the first Honorary Vice President of the Scouts and at the time of his passing (1919) he was "Chief Scout Citizen."

Prior to the visit to the tomb, leading Scout officials were luncheon guests of Mrs. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill.

On October 26 at Wilson, North Carolina, one thousand Boy Scouts stood at attention in honor of an old negro "Mammy," "Aunt Minnie" Allen, aged 64, who had prepared meals for boys during the last eleven years at Camp Charles, eastern North Carolina Scout Camp. She died Friday, October 23, at the camp, the occasion of her 49th wedding anniversary.

Although blind for the past six years, Donald Lefrenz, of Piedmont, California, has just won his rank as an Eagle Scout. He specializes on tying knots.

Well Fed Maids at Court of Henry VIII

(Manchester-Guardian)

The old lady whose recipe for longevity was eight meals a day would have enjoyed being a maid of honor in the reign of Henry VIII. This is the record of the daily allowance of food:

"Every morning at breakfast one chyne of beef from the kitchen, one chete loaf and one maunchet at the pantry bar, and one gallon of ale at the buttery bar. For dinner a piece of beef, a stroke of roast and a reward from the kitchen. A caste of chete bread from the pantry, and a gallon of ale at the buttery bar. For supper a messe of pottage, a piece of mutton and a reward from the kitchen. A caste of chete bread from the pantry bar and a gallon of ale from the buttery bar."

In addition to this there was an afternoon allowance of bread and a gallon of ale, while after supper (to guard against night starvation) she could draw a further ration of a chete loaf and a maunchet, and a final half gallon of ale. If many meals are an aid to longevity these ladies might have lived forever—had not their royal mistresses' reigns been so brief.

Joyce and Richard Orville Owens, children of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Owens of Hanna.

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

Snowless Christmas in Jerusalem

Little Christian children who live in Jerusalem or who are traveling there with their parents will not have a snowy Christmas. Snow almost never falls in Palestine, for the temperature is seldom below 38 degrees. When it does snow, the flakes melt as soon as they touch the ground.

Most of the people in the country where the infant Jesus was born do not celebrate Christmas, however! For only a few of them are Christians; most are Moslems or Jews. There are some Christmas trees in Christian homes, and gifts are exchanged among those who observe Christ's birthday. But there are no street decorations and no late shopping problems. The post offices have no big signs urging "Mail your packages early!"

Yet there is probably no place in the world more appropriate to visit at Christmas. The Holy Sepulchre is in the old part of the city, and at Bethlehem, six miles south, is a great church that has replaced the humble inn where Christ was born. Inside is a large flat stone on which the infant Jesus is supposed to have been laid, reminding us how Christianity grew from one humble life.

Santa Comes Twice a Year in Columbia, Mo.

Santa Claus comes in July as well as December to those who need him in Columbia, Mo. Last Christmas a dollar given anonymously by "a group of children" was used by the Welfare society there to start a fund for year-round needs, instead of gorging people with too many baskets of goodies one day out of 365.

These are some of the things the fund has paid for: glasses to replace those broken by a boy whose mother wishes to keep him in school; means of getting a crippled girl to and from school; shoes for the old horse used by the society when there is hauling to be done; the cane a grandfather needed to help him get about; fares of a trachoma patient and a tubercular child who were sent to hospitals; soap and razor for a young man who wanted to clean up so he could try for a job.

Regular donations to the society may be spent only for food, fuel, clothing and shelter; these all-the-year gifts, though badly needed, would have been impossible but for the dollar from the children "to use any way you want" that gave welfare workers the idea of the Santa Claus fund.

Christmas Singing

By ELSIE WILLIAMS CHANDLER

We hang the holly up once more
Oh, why? Oh, why?
To keep all evil from the door
That's why! That's why!

We hang the mistletoe above
Oh, why? Oh, why?
That all of us may dwell in love
That's why! That's why!

We give the poor good things to eat
Oh, why? Oh, why?
To warm their hearts and sauce our meat
That's why! That's why!

We ring the bells on Christmas Day
Oh, why? Oh, why?
To echo what the angels say
On high! On high!

We light the candles on the tree
Oh, why? Oh, why?
To light the Star for all to see
That's why! That's why!

Friends, we bid you come once more
Oh, do! Oh, do!
The latch-string's hanging at the door
For you! For you!

Cheese Rind for Birds

In a recent discussion of the best way of feeding birds in the garden, one experimenter put forward the rind of a Stilton cheese as the supreme Christmas fare! Birds of many sorts, especially the robin, are greedily fond of it. They have a desire for fat and the cheese provides this in association with other virtues. If we feed birds for the sake of watching them as well as comforting them, the rind, if preserved in more or less unbroken form, has the advantage that it cannot be carried away and attracts five or six species of bird if no more.—*London Spectator.*

No Wonder

they couldn't learn English. Read the following contribution, author unknown:

When the English tongue we speak
Why is "break" not rimed with "freak?"
Will you tell me why it's true
We say "sew," but likewise "few?"

And the maker of a verse
Cannot rime his "horse" with "worse?"
"Beard" sounds not the same as "heard;"
"Cord" is different from "word;"
"Cow" is a cow but "low" is low;
"Shoe" is never rimed with "foe."
Think of "hose" and "dose" and "lose;"
And think of "goose" and yet of "choose."
Think of "comb" and "tomb" and "bomb;"
"Doll" and "roll" and "home" and "some."
And since "pay" is rimed with "say"
"Why not "paid" with "said," I pray?
Think of "blood" and "food" and "good;"
"Mould" is not pronounced like "could."
Wherefore "done," but "gone" and "lone"—
Is there any reason known?
To sum up all, it seems to me
Sounds and letters don't agree.

How Old Are You?

To find out just how old a person is, request him to write down the date of his birthday and the number of the month, placing the figures side by side. If it is March 14, he writes down 143. Tell him to double that number and add 5 to it; next multiply the resulting number by 50; add his own age, then subtract 365. Now you take the last result and add 115. There you have the date of his birth and his age.

If he was born on March 14 and is ten years old, this is the mathematical process: 143, double it, 286; plus 5, 291; multiply by 50 which gives you 14,550, plus 10, making 14,560; subtract 365 which makes 14,195, plus 115 making 14,310, indicating March 14 and ten years old.

Just Like Old Santa

"Don't bother children tellin' 'em dar ain't no Santa Claus," said Uncle Eben. "Dey has been hearin' dat ever since dey kin remember, but 'round he comes, punctual every year, jes' de same."

Christmas Pudding

As to who invented the Christmas pudding very little is known, except that, in the opinion of the average healthy boy, it was a good idea, whoever thought of it.

Following Instructions

"Be yourselves," the teacher had directed, "and write what is in you."

"In me," the essay of one boy began, "there is my stomach, lungs, heart, liver, two apples, a piece of mince pie, three sticks of celery, a lot of chestnuts and my dinner."

Pointed Answer

"Boys," asked the teacher, "Which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needles?"

Up went a hand in the front row. "Well, Tommy."

"The porcu."

Knew Him

The first few weeks of school have already added to the teacher-and-pupil cracks. The latest to come to our attention:

"Suppose Billy had fifty cents."

"Yes, teacher."

"And you asked him for twenty-five cents."

"Yes'm."

"How much would Billy have then?"

Pessimistically: "Fifty eents, teacher."

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News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Richard Webster is spending several days in Jackson on a big-game hunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hanley are the proud parents of a baby son born Monday, October 19.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew visited with friends in Green River.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts visited with relatives in Winton.

August Wagner has returned from a three-weeks visit with relatives in Missouri and Illinois.

William Behring has returned from a big-game hunt in the Jackson Hole country.

Thomas Jones is confined to his home with illness.

Mr and Mrs. Robert McMillan are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born Tuesday, October 20.

Miss Rose Monteith has returned to San Francisco, California, after having visited here with relatives.

Frank Mayhew and family have gone to Phoenix, Arizona, for the benefit of Mr. Mayhew's health.

D. Powell has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received medical treatment to his eyes.

Mrs. Robert Munn is visiting with relatives in Southern Colorado.

William S. Wilson is confined to his home with an attack of the flu.

Mrs. Thomas Overy, Jr., has returned from a visit with relatives in Laramie.

Doctor and Mrs. H. J. Arbogast have returned from a short visit with relatives in western Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Blacker are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born Friday, October 30.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Matson visited at the home of Rudolph Anselmi on the evening of November 3, 1936.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Treagor have moved into their new home in the Hillside Addition.

The teachers of the Lowell School entertained the first and second grade pupils at a Hallowe'en Party, Friday evening, October 30.

Mrs. Edward Walsh is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital, where she underwent a major operation.

Adam Medill has purchased a new Chevrolet Sedan.

William Golden was confined to his home a few days with illness.

Berton Scritchfield visited with relatives in Green River.

Paul Alexander is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Martha and Gertrude Rautianen entertained the members of their sewing club Tuesday evening, November 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts entertained Mr. and Mrs. William Moon, Jr., at cards, Saturday evening, October 31.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bastalich, Mrs. J. Robertson, and Mrs. Sarah Dunn, visited recently in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Militich and son are now residing in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Pat Burns has been on the sick list.

Mrs. Carl Jorgensen and family, of Boulder, visited with the H. E. Buckles family while Mr. Jorgensen was in Omaha.

Mrs. Thomas Stewart has been on the sick list.

Sonny Auld, small son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Auld, had the misfortune of breaking his leg while at play.

Mrs. Sam Evans delightfully entertained at a surprise

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There's a new Vanishing American passing over the horizon. It's the old-fashioned soup kettle, disappearing from a million homes. But don't be alarmed, you lovers of delicious, old-style soups. It doesn't mean the end to good eating—just the end to toilsome hours spent in hot kitchens making soups the antiquated way.

Now Heinz makes soups the same painstaking way you do at home—and uses the same fresh, crisp, carefully selected vegetables you would choose. These choice ingredients are slowly simmered in small batches—carefully brewed to bring out all their appetizing goodness. As soon as each soup is made, it is quickly sealed in tins, to come to you complete and perfect, *ready to heat and enjoy!*

We urge you to try Heinz home-made-style Soups—for their fortifying goodness—their nutrient-brimming healthfulness—and their amazing ease in preparation. Cast your eyes over the tempting list below. It holds the answer to your next mealtime problem.

•

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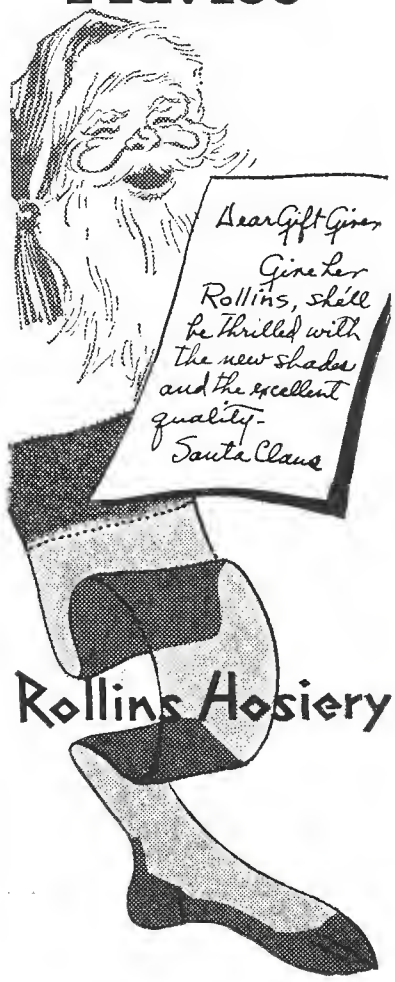
Cream of Spinach Soup
Cream of Tomato Soup
Bean Soup
Chicken Gumbo Soup
Chicken Noodle Soup
Clam Chowder
Consomme Soup
Consommé Madrilène
Mock Turtle Soup
Onion Soup
Pepper Pot Soup
Scotch Broth
Genuine Turtle Soup
Vegetable Soup
Vegetable Beef Soup
Chicken Soup with Rice

Professional Advice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Give her Rollins, she'll be thrilled with the new shades and the excellent quality.
Santa Claus
Rollins Hosiery

Hosiery is a gift she never gets too many of. And you can shop miles of store aisles without sighting a more welcome or more appropriate gift for her. A new shipment of Rollins chiffons have arrived, specially for Christmas.

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party honoring her husband. Five Hundred was the main diversion of the evening. Mr. Evans received many lovely gifts and best wishes of his friends. A lovely supper was served by the hostess at the close of the games.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Beverly, of Rock Springs, are now residing here.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Thompson enjoyed a visit with relatives from Iowa.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. Cecil McComas, whose marriage took place recently to Miss Grace Blevins, of Colorado. The young couple are making their home here.

Mrs. Matt. Tolar, of Rock Springs, visited at the S. M. Peppinger home.

Hanna

The Loyal Order of the Moose and the Women of the Moose celebrated Moosehart Day with a 6 o'clock banquet at the Finn Hall, followed by a children's program and dance. There were 250 guests and fifty children took part in the program.

Mrs. James Campbell entertained the Thimble Club at her home recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cameron and family were the guests of the Pete Owens family recently. They were enroute to Washington State, where they will locate. The Camerons lived in Hanna about twenty years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. William Veitch are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter born at the Hanna Hospital on October 29. She will receive the name of Bonnie Gail.

Louis Scarpelli, who was accidentally shot in the leg while out hunting, is convalescing at his home.

Mr. Joseph Lemoine was a patient at the hospital for a few days with an infected leg.

Dr. and Mrs. G. G. Stoddard, of Rawlins, were Hanna visitors for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos March returned from Kimball, Nebraska, where they accompanied Mrs. March's mother, Mrs. Southerland, who has been visiting here for the past month.

A covered-dish supper was given in the Community Hall on October 29, honoring Miss Edith Able, Missionary from China, who gave a very interesting talk on the work in China.

Mrs. Joe Lemoine and Mrs. James Finch had as their guest for a few days their brother, Sidney Lufkin, of South Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ford have as their guest Mr. Ford's sister, Mrs. Gensler, of Kansas.

Mrs. Lynn Smith entertained the Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church at her home on November 4.

The Ladies Guild of the Episcopal Church served a delicious turkey dinner at the Community Hall on Election Day.

Mrs. Vern Scott, of Medicine Bow, and Mrs. Bert Tavelli were joint hostesses at a party given in the Community Hall for the members of the Altar and Rosary Society and their husbands on October 27. The tables were decorated in the Hallowe'en colors. Games were enjoyed, followed by delicious refreshments.

Gladys Mae Walsh, of Rock Springs, is visiting Mrs. Bert Taylor.

Father O'Grady, of the Catholic Church, has been transferred to St. Thomas' Church at Monarch, Wyoming, where he will have a parish of his own.

Superior

Superior school children enjoyed a two-day holiday on Thursday and Friday, October 15 and 16. The Superior faculty attended the meetings of the Wyoming State Teachers' Association in Laramie.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kansala are new residents of Superior. They formerly lived in Red Lodge, Montana.

Miss Elvira Irene and Miss Catherine Moser enjoyed a week end visiting in Salt Lake and Ogden.

Miss Adelaide Vaney has accepted a position at the hospital.

Miss Lucille Anderson and Mr. John Tennant were married on Saturday, October 17. A large reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. The young couple will make their home in Superior.

Pat O'Connell is home again after having been a patient for several weeks at the Veterans' Hospital in Cheyenne.

Season's Greetings

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—make this one
at this bank of course

ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL BANK
ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

—make it
—keep it

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Mullens and baby daughter have been guests of Mrs. Mullen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hotchkiss.

Miss Eliza Caine is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Caine.

Mrs. Victor Menghini has been a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Firm has been seriously ill at the hospital with an attack of pneumonia.

Miss Rena Moser and Raymond Tarter were married at the Sonth Side Catholic Church in Rock Springs on October 31. Miss Ann Moser and Mr. Charles Moser, sister and brother of the bride, were the attendants. Following the ceremony, a wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Moser, in Superior.

Mrs. James Law underwent a major operation at the Wyoming General Hospital on Wednesday, November 4.

Mrs. M. J. Arbuckle has been a visitor in Salt Lake City during the month.

T. J. Clark, of Denver, enjoyed a short visit at the Wendell Clark home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Powers and family enjoyed a week end visit with friends in Lyman.

Mrs. J. F. Jiacoletti and Mrs. Paul Christensen entertained twenty ladies at a Hallowe'en bridge party. Trophies went to Mrs. Fred Robinson, Mrs. James Law, Mrs. B. L. Dodds and Mrs. M. J. Arbuckle. Mrs. F. V. Hicks, of Winton, was an out-of-town guest.

Miss Catherine Nugent, of Denver, was in Superior for a brief visit with her father, Pat Nugent.

Of interest to Superior friends is the announcement of the arrival of a baby daughter, Alice Marie, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Uno Korhonen, in Manderson.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Urban Toucher are the proud parents of a baby son, born at the hospital in Rock Springs, on November 6, 1936.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McDonald spent a week visiting at the home of Henry Hittle, at Boulder, Wyoming.

A shower was given at the Community House in honor of Mrs. Pete Henderson on November 10. 1936. A large number of guests were present. Five Hundred was played and Mrs. LeRoy McTee won first prize. Mrs. Henderson received many useful gifts.

Mrs. Mike Motichka, of Lyman, spent several days at the S. Tynsky home here.

Mrs. William Daniels entertained at bridge on November 10, 1936. Mrs. Cecil Cuthbertson won first prize and Mrs. Ronald McPhie second. A delicious luncheon was served and a pleasant afternoon spent hy all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Seivert, of Elktown, S. D., enroute to California, stopped in Winton to visit with Tom and George Seivert.

Mr. James Noble, who has been visiting at the home of Alex Davidson for the past month, has returned to Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. J. V. McClelland, of Superior, visited at the home of Mrs. Joe Wise.

Pete and James Henderson spent several days in the Jackson Hole country, and both were successful in getting their elk.

Bobby Krmpotich had the entire camp of Winton in turmoil for about twelve hours on November 1, 1936. Bohby and his dog went rabbit hunting about 7 o'clock Sunday morning, and when he failed to return that evening, searching parties were organized. About eighty men spent the entire night searching the hills in a snow storm, but were unable to locate Bobby. The following morning one hundred fifty more men joined in the search, and it was necessary to shut the mine down for the day. Bobby was reported found about 9 o'clock that morning at Superior. He had spent the night behind a large rock, where he had built a fire, and early in the morning had wandered to the highway south of Superior and was cared for at a road camp. He was none the worse for his experience, but considerably wiser.

The Office Broom

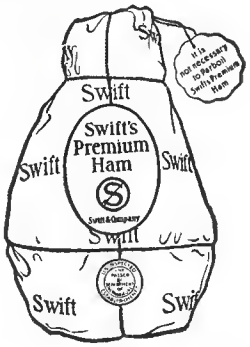
His many friends will be pleased to learn that Charles Morgan, our Old Timer resident at Evanston, Wyoming, is rapidly recovering from a recent stay in the hospital.

Old Timer, H. J. Harrington, enroute to work at 4 P. M. was just crossing the track in his car, east of the new Power Plant, October 21, when he failed to notice several cars of coal being dropped down, the head car pushing his auto, throwing it over to south of track. A truck had to be summoned to pull the auto away from its entanglement so Mr. Harrington could be released. He escaped fortunately with slight injuries.

Donald Foote, Mining Engineer, just returned from California, where he was called hy the death of a brother.

Miss Georgia Simerl, of the Accounting Department, ac-

Swift's Premium
HAMS AND BACON



Swift & Co.
Purveyors of Fine Foods

companied by her mother, spent her vacation in Kansas visiting relatives.

Andrew J. Hatt, employed at the local Power Plant, was re-elected as a City Councilman.

Elmer Likes, of the Auditor's staff, a "mighty big game hunter" for his tender years, has been in the northern wilds for a week or more on his annual quest for a large quadruped of the alces family.

Ralph Mullen and family have removed from our midst. Ralph and family came to this vicinity a few years since from Oklahoma and immediately made many friends who will miss him socially. He has accepted a position with a drilling outfit. We wish him success in his new venture.

Our Sincerest
Seasonal Greetings

★

NORTH SIDE
STATE BANK
"The Peoples Bank"

COLLECTING FOR THE LORD

They were making a drive to raise funds for an addition to the African Baptist Church. Two colored sisters called on old Uncle Berry, an aged negro, who lived on the outskirts of the village, and explained the purpose of the visit and asked the aged darkey to give something toward the cause.

"Lawsy, sisters, I sho would like to help you-all along," he said, "but I just ain't got it. Why, I has the hardest time to keep paying a little on what I already owe around here."

"But," said one of the collectors, "you know you owe the Lord something, too."

"Yes, dat's right, sister," said the old man; "but he ain't pushing me like my other creditors is".

An Englishman was conversing with the clerk in the Ambassador Hotel.

"Here's a conundrum," said the clerk. "My mother gave birth to a child, it was neither my brother nor my sister, who was it?"

Englishman: "I give it up."

Clerk: "It was I."

Englishman: "Ha! Ha! Very clever, I must remember that."

The Englishman then told the story at his club.

Said He: "Here's a conundrum old top. My mother gave birth to a child, it was neither my brother nor my sister, who was it? What! You can't guess. Do you give it up?"

"Yes!"

"Ha! Ha! It was the clerk at the Ambassador Hotel."

The world's smallest postoffice is in the Straits of Magellan. It is a small painted cask chained to the rocks in such a way as to allow it to float freely. Passing ships send a boat to it to take letters out and put others in. It is under the protection of all navies of the world.

The Season's Greetings from
YOUR SUPREME BAKERS

...and a suggestion that you sweeten your holidays with Supreme Cookies, Cakes and Crackers.

"Their SUPREME FLAVOR Tells How Good They're Made"

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The Merchants Biscuit Company
DENVER

Tune in our Supreme Rangers' Serenade over KOA---Mondays, 8.30 p.m., M. S.T.

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THE MERCHANTS BISCUIT CO.
TRADE MARK
DENVER
BAKERS

PABST BLUE RIBBON BEER

EXPORT TAP-A-CAN

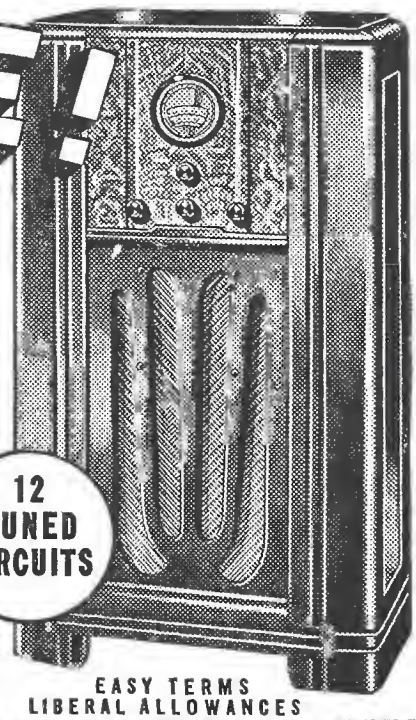
BLUE RIBBON BOTTLE

OLD TANKARD ALE
Enjoy genuine Old Tankard Ale
—Brewed and Mellowed by PABST

He who drinks **PABST** *—drinks Best*

Pacific Fruit & Produce Co. Wholesale Distributors of Produce, Groceries, Beer
ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Philco Leads the World in **VALUE!**



NEW 1937 PHILCO

with the FOREIGN TUNING SYSTEM

THINK of a *Philco* . . . with Philco *Foreign Tuning System* and a host of other amazing features . . . priced as low as this! No wonder thousands say "Philco leads the world in value!" Ask us for free home demonstration—see and hear this sensational new Philco. Call or phone.

PHILCO 61F* (ILLUSTRATED) Complete with Aerial **$54.95**

**Sold only with Philco High-Efficiency Aerial to insure greatest foreign reception.*

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Union Pacific Coal Company Stores

EASY TERMS
LIBERAL ALLOWANCES

Ask for...

"M & G"

Potato Flakes

The rich, nut-like flavor and the crisp, crackly freshness of these delicious wafers make them a favorite wherever served.

Ask for

"M & G"

Your Grocer says they are the BEST

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The Colorado Potato Flake & Mfg. Company

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Wyoming Automotive Co.

Casper, Wyoming

Branches for Your Service at

SHERIDAN
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ROCK SPRINGS

"Wholesalers of Everything Automotive"

THIS CHRISTMAS . . .

Give Mother a New QUICK MEAL Coal Range

—A Gift You Know She Will Really Like

A USEFUL — PRACTICAL GIFT

She will be thrilled at its Beauty—

She will enjoy the wonderful baking and cooking qualities—and will treasure it for many years.

NEW, MODERN, ALL PORCELAIN ENAMELED in the two beautiful colors—ALL WHITE or ALL IVORY.

Quick Meal Coal Ranges have been famous for over fifty years.

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

Oh Boy!

See the STREAMLINERS
JUST LIKE the REAL BIG ONES

Gee Whiz! This is the place to get just what the boys want

Ain't They Cute?

Did you ever see such beautiful
DOLLS and OTHER PRETTY THINGS?

Surely Dear Santa Has Merrily Made Our
Stores His Headquarters This Year

Union Pacific Coal Company Stores

(COURTESY GEO. A. LOWE CO., JOBBERS)

Westinghouse

extends the

Compliments of the Season

You will be Happier with

WESTINGHOUSE

- Ranges
- Radios
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- Washers
- Vacuum Cleaners
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- Appliances

Westinghouse Electric Supply Co.
Salt Lake City, Utah

PAINTS ENAMELS
THE ACME QUALITY KIND
STAINS VARNISHES
The Sign of Paint Success

For Sale at All

THE
UNION PACIFIC COAL
COMPANY STORES

Merry Christmas
and
Happy New Year

TO THE

Union Pacific Coal
Company Family

Joseph Bennett & Co.
Connellsville, Pa.

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A Practical Gift . . .
A Pair of BENNETT Trousers

Macaroni--
rich in food value!

Macaroni is made from durum wheat of special quality. It contains more gluten (muscle building material) than any of the bread wheats. Greater food value than meat or milk—and far cheaper!

3 pkgs. for 25c
at all grocers

American Beauty
MACARONI PRODUCTS

THE AMERICAN PACKING
and PROVISION COMPANY

OGDEN, UTAH

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Mountain Brand Meat Products
Hams, Bacon, Etc.

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ASK FOR THEM THE NEXT TIME YOU PURCHASE

CRESCENT BRAND FLEXTEEL QUALITY **COAL SHOVEL**

Heat-Treated

Six Reasons
Why Miners Demand
Crescent Brand Shovels

1—Long wearing "Heat Treated" Blade—Edge will not split, will not curl.

2—Deep Bowl Heel—Coal will not slip over.

3—SturdE Steel D Handle.

4—Slips into the coal easily.

5—Feather-weight.

6—Flat bottom.

A Feather Weight Champion Shovel

Flexsteel Quality Shovels far outlast ordinary carbon steel types, but COST NO MORE

Also furnished with standard long handle.

C. A. CROSTA, Inc.
DENVER, COLO.

"FULVIO" brand
"BERTOLLI" brand
● Italian Olive Oil

"STELLA" brand
● Parmesan Cheese

"LA PARMENSE" brand
"CAMPANIA" brand
● Tomato Paste

At Your

Union Pacific Coal Company Store

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F. Anselmo & Company
Wholesale Foreign Food Products
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
— Distributors —

Distributed for the Past Twelve Years by

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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"Proven Quality Assures Satisfied Customers"

Are you looking for bargains in

NUTRITION?

This is how Sego Milk brings them to you: One cup of this safe, easily digested, double-rich milk is equal in food value to two cups of ordinary milk. Furthermore, Sego Milk automatically provides an extra quantity of precious sunshine vitamin D—the tooth and bone-protecting vitamin—which ordinary milk does not contain.

Used in the preparation of attractive, wholesome foods, Sego Milk offers you an easy way to get your family to eat in food they'll like, some of that much-needed quart of milk a day, and a simple, inexpensive way to get more of that much-needed sunshine vitamin D.

To make it even more a bargain in nutrition, Irradiated Sego Milk costs less generally than ordinary milk—much less than cream.

The Original Evaporated Milk in the Intermountain Region

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Blue Point

It's full Havana filled

UNION MADE CIGAR

Watch for...

Armour and Company's

Meal of the Month Program

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Featuring

Star Products

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Ask Your Dealer for Meal-of-the-Month Recipe Each Month

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EXPLOSIVES and
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A BLOOD BUILDER
For "run down" systems.

The Ideal Tonic
PURSANG

Pursang actually builds real red blood. Makes you feel better.

Get a bottle today. Take it for two or three days and see how much better you feel. In a week or more you will hardly believe you are the same person.

Royal Gelatin
is a truly
DELICIOUS
DESSERT

- True Fruit Flavors
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- Quick Setting

- ALSO -

Royal Chocolate and Vanilla Puddings
Made from Arrowroot Starch

Products of
STANDARD BRANDS

Compliments of the Season
from the millers of

SNOW-FLAKE
and **GOLD COIN**
the perfect family flours . . . . . .

These flours have been milled for your particular use.

Every Sack Guaranteed by
THE MODEL FLOUR MILLS
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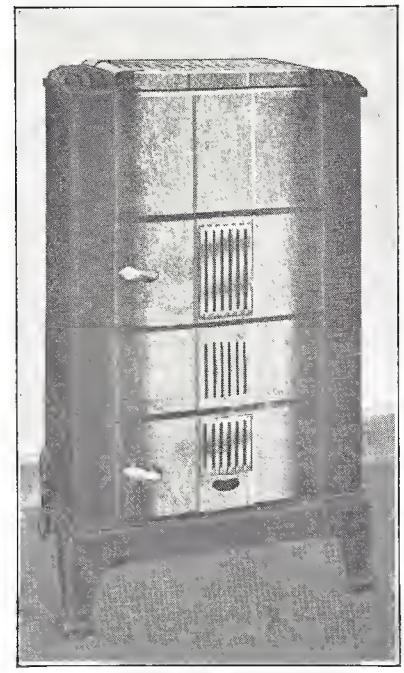
Circulating HEATER

Beautiful in design and highly efficient this heater is a most desirable heating unit for any household.

Made in five different sizes, with fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, twenty and twenty-two inch fire pots. The outer casing of porcelain grained walnut finish.

Sold by Union Pacific Coal Company Stores

Distributed by
C. A. CROSTA, Inc.
DENVER, COLO.



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the High Quality

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Manufactured by

The Corbett Ice Cream Company

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BUTTER
EGGS
CHEESE

Manufactured and Distributed by

Mutual Creamery Company

All Happiness and Good Cheer

be yours at

CHRISTMAS

AND THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

SOUTHERN WYOMING UTILITIES COMPANY

Phone 901 **Rock Springs, Wyoming**

Greetings of the Season

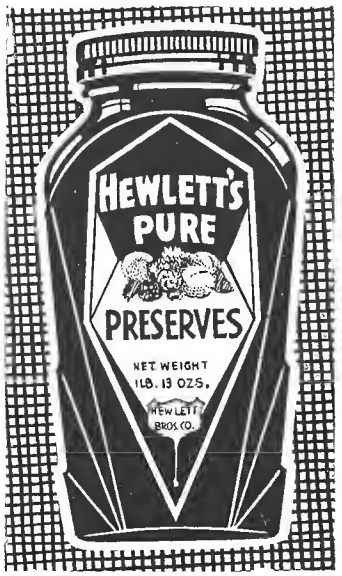
Hercules extends best wishes to the men of the Union Pacific Coal Company for a perfect safety record throughout 1937

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED

910 Kearns Building Salt Lake City

These Quality Preserves

have been sold in the U. P. Stores for 15 years. No better preserves could be manufactured at any price.



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Wheaties - Bisquick

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Softasilk

THE SUPER CAKE FLOUR

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The Best Place in the City.

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47%
FASTER

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Electric Irons - All Popular Brands
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